CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT
for Outdoor use. Stands extremes of HEAT and COLD.
CARSON'S SPECIAL CONDENSED WHITE ZINC PAINT
Superior to any other for body and covering power.
CARSON'S LIQUID PAINTS
(Non-poisonous). Specially prepared; quality unequalled
CARSON'S VARNISHES & COLOURS
Own manufacture.
CARSON'S EXPORT ORDERS.
Special attention paid to Filling and Packing.
LISTS, containing Prices, Patterns, and full particulars, by Return Mail, FREE.
WALTER CARSON & SONS,
GROVE WORKS, BATTERSEA, LONDON, ENGLAND.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,766—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1896.

CHUBB'S SIX LEVERS
DETECTOR LOCKS
FOR
BANKERS AND MERCHANTS.
PERFECT IN ACTION;
HIGHLY FINISHED; AND CHEAP.
BOMBAY AGENT:
37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	14th Aug.
P.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	21st "
SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	28th "
P.M. SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	4th Sept.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	11th "
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
P.L. PENINSULAR	5207	F. H. Seymour	19th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	25th "
P.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	3rd October
GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th "
P.L. CARTHAGE	6283	M. De Horne	17th "
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	24th "
P.L. INDIA	5000	R. F. Briscoe	31st "

The Steamers marked P. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Sutlej" marked P.M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea cannot be booked for this voyage.
The Steamer marked thus * proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th August, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT,

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Sept. 1896.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rasevich.	4,194	750	1st Oct. 1896.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Nov. 1896.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rasevich.	4,194	750	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	7th Sept.
MEDUSA	G. Wallusching	2,706	350	7th Oct.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
A Surgeon on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue new Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	21st Aug. 1896

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, August 7, 1896.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *vid* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S.S. LALPOORA	3,269	On or about the 31st August.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th Aug., 1896. Agents.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government.
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT,
VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
SALAZIE	4255	Paul	5th Sept. 1896.
SAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October "
NATAL	4074	Bourdon	31st "
OCEANIEN	4255	Schmitz	28th Nov. "
ERNEST SIMONS	3707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CALEDONIEN	L. Blanc	4,232	27th Aug.

Four weekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 5th September.
N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares, from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to
E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.



PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 15th Aug. at 3 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 18th Aug., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about the 20th Aug., noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, about the 18th Aug., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, about the 14th Aug., calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

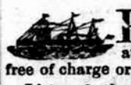
FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 14th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 13th August, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. ARCHIMEDE ..... 18th Aug. 1896.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 590.	Rs. 395.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the option of going *via* Venice and Returning *via* Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 24, 1896.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.



THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SAFARI	Kiene	1,432	Mth August,

taking Cargo and Passengers for SAMU, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR and all Ports South of ZANZIBAR up to NATAL.
This Line also issue first, second, third class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON	MADEIRA
ALGOA BAY	and
CAPE TOWN	SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.
For rates and particulars apply to
F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 27th July, 1896.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW (1896) EDITION.

KEMP & CO.'S
PRESCRIBER'S PHARMACOPŒIA,
THOROUGHLY REVISED AND BROUGHT UP TO DATE.
A LARGE NUMBER of NEW REMEDIES HAVE BEEN ADDED, and the SHAPE of the BOOK ALTERED to a MORE CONVENIENT SIZE.
AN INVALUABLE WORK
OF REFERENCE FOR
PRESCRIBERS
AND
PHARMACISTS.
ORDERS NOW BEING REGISTERED.
PRICE Rs. 4 EACH.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

HYDROCARBINE,

THE NEW
HAIR RENEWER.
FLATTERING reports are being constantly received as to the wonderful efficacy of this excellent preparation.
PLEASANT TO USE.
Price Rs. 2 per Bottle.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

MONSOON 1896.



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DRYING BOTTLES
FOR DRYING CHEROOTS AND OTHER GOODS.
WATERPROOF CLOTHING.
GENT'S UNDERCLOTHING.
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
NEW OFFICIAL: "Rifle and Carbine Exercises (Lee-Metford), Manual Exercise, Firing Exercise, Bayonet Exercise, and Firing Exercise for the Webley Pistol, 1896," is now issued	0	4
HENRY SETON MERRIMAN'S NEW BOOK "FLOTSAM": The study of a Life. "It is a powerful and merciless study of the gradual, but very sure, wrecking of a man's life by the innate weakness of his character."—Daily Mail	4	8
THE BEST HANDY VOLUME ATLAS FOR HOME USE AND SCHOLASTIC PURPOSES.		
THE WORLD-WIDE ATLAS. A Wonderful Production. Containing Two Frontispieces—The Flags of all Nations and the Time of all Nations. Introduction—Geographical Discovery and Political Territorial Changes in the Nineteenth Century, by J. Scott Keltie, Assistant Secretary to the Royal Geographical Society, London. 112 beautifully coloured and thoroughly accurate Plates of Maps, Plans of Cities, etc., and Index, giving 58,000 Names. Handsomely bound in cloth, 12⅜ by 10½ inches.	5	12
THE MANAGEMENT AND MEDICAL TREATMENT OF CHILDREN IN INDIA. By Edward A. Birch, M.D., Surgeon-Major	7	14
A MANUAL OF FAMILY MEDICINE AND HYGIENE FOR INDIA. Thoroughly revised and brought up to date, with 71 Engravings, 704 pages. By Sir William Moore, K.C.I.E., M.D.	9	0
THE A B C GUIDE TO REARING POULTRY IN INDIA. Containing valuable information on everything appertaining to Poultry-keeping in India. By J. W. Collett, Inspector of Police, Poona	2	0
THE COMPLETE INDIAN HOUSEKEEPER AND COOK, giving the duties of Mistress and Servants, the General Management of the House, and Practical Recipes for Cooking in all its Branches. By F. A. Steel and G. Gardiner	4	4
CAPTAIN YOUNGHUSBAND'S Heart of a Continent: a Narrative of a Journey in Manchuria, Turkestan, Hindu Kush, the Pamirs, &c., "A credit to its author."—"Daily News."	15	12

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AT SALE PRICE, Rs. 16-8 per suit.
USUAL PRICE, Rs. 19-8.
WAISTCOAT, Rs. 2-8 Extra.
A LARGE SELECTION OF PATTERNS.

SALE PRICES.
FLANNEL SUITS.

QUALITY A
In a large variety of stripes and checks, will wear well, wash well, and has always given satisfaction.
USUAL PRICE, Rs. 19-8
SALE " " 16-8
WAISTCOAT, Rs. 2-8 EXTRA.

QUALITY B
Superior quality, in the very latest patterns, of plain fawns and grays. Thoroughly shrunk. These we can well recommend, being smart and stylish.
USUAL PRICE, Rs. 33-8
SALE " " 29-8
SUIT COMPLETE.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.
UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.
The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
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BAHADURS No. 3.	BAHADUR REGALIAS.
BAHADURS No. 4.	BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.

BAHADUR REEDS.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

INDIGESTION
PERMANENTLY
CURED
BY
PAPARIDINE.
TAKEN as liqueur after meals PAPARIDINE instantly relieves all sense of fulness, and, in a few days, the digestive organs regain their normal condition.
Testimonials from all parts of India.
Price Rs. 2 per Bottle.
PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
AN HOTEL BUSINESS for SALE in a rapidly increasing Hill Station in Southern India or would be let on lease.
Apply "X. Y.,"
Care of this Paper.

NEW FLUID
FOR
THE COMPLEXION
MADE from an improved formula. By its use the SKIN is kept SMOOTH and SOFT, FRECKLES disappear, SPOTS are dried up, and exposure to the Sun and Wind may be indulged in with impunity.
Price Re. 1 per Bottle.
Made only by
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

A QUESTION that is repeatedly asked by many, particularly those whose residence in this country is uncertain for any specific period, whose Piano shall I buy? or which maker's instrument shall I invest in? Our practical experience warrants our suggesting the reply, BUY A PIANO THAT WILL REALIZE THE MOST MONEY IN PROPORTION TO THE OUTLAY WHEN YOU HAVE NO FURTHER NEED OF IT. To buy such a Piano, it must be an instrument that will stand the test of time. The Piano that can be depended upon to realize the most money must, in addition to being built by a well-known maker, be able to offer the maximum amount of resistance to the evil effects of a tropical climate and withstand the maximum amount of use.

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNES.

PIANOFORTES

HAVE been in use in India for over 45 years, during which period they have been improved upon from time to time by the experiences obtained for over 110 years, from Ancestors and Competitors alike, and which has earned for these Magnificent Pianos the reputation of THE BEST PIANOS FOR INDIA.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE is the oldest and original firm manufacturing the SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS. By a special arrangement in all Pianos by these makers, the wires of every note are capable of producing the utmost purity of tone and independent vibration of each string. The Sounding Boards of the Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianos are constructed upon the most improved principles and calculations gained from years of experience. Every variety of tone-colour can be produced with the greatest ease. The tone is acknowledged by great musicial authorities like Mozart, Meyerbeer, Liszt, Kreutzer, Weber, Bulow, Lachner, Wagner, Krebs, &c., to be of such variety of shade as to satisfy the most exceptional demands in a musical instrument. The damping of the notes is perfect and instantaneous. The touch is light and elastic. The workmanship is the best possible and of everlasting durability. Only the best and perfectly seasoned material is used.
Highest Honours and Awards Received at all the World's Greatest Exhibitions.

SOLE AGENTS:
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

ONE OF THE MARVELS OF THE AGE

IS THE ENORMOUS INCREASE IN THE SALE OF PURE WHISKIES IN WHICH
DEWAR'S TAKES THE FIRST PLACE.
Their Special Old Highland & Extra Special Old Highland stand absolutely unrivalled.
Retail Agent: D. BARIA, Crawford Market.

SOLE AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA:—
LATHAM & CO., Bunder Road, KARACHI. Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

ED: BLANCHY & CO., BORDEAUX.

CELEBRATED WINES & BRANDIES.

CLARETS	WHITE WINES	BRANDIES.
MEDOC	GRAVES	COGNAC
ST. JULIEN	BARSAC	"
ST. ESTEPHE	SAUTERNE	"
MARGAUX		1884 Vintage.
		Specially recommended.

The Brandies of this Firm are recognised on the Continent and in England as equal to any of the well-known Brands; while the Wines are of exceptionally good value.
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—
LATHAM & CO., Bunder Road, KARACHI. Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

BLANDY BROS., MADEIRA & LONDON.

MADEIRAS. PORTS. SHERRIES.
SOLE AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA:—
LATHAM & CO., Bunder Road, KARACHI. Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

JUST ARRIVED,

FELT HATS,	STRAW HATS,	SOFT CAPS,
FROM Rs. 6-8.	Rs. 3-8.	FROM Rs. 3.

OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

THORPE AND CO.,
TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS, GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

FOOTBALL AND CRICKET REQUIREMENTS.
SWEATERS,
JERSEYS,
KNICKER HOSE.
BOOTS AND SHOES TO ORDER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, Aug. 20th and 21st, at 9-15 P.M., precisely,

THE THESPIAN CLUB

(President the Hon. Sir C. FARRAN)

IN

THE PICKPOCKET,

Under the patronage and in the presence of H. E. the Governor.

Box Office: Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Prices Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1.

Soldiers and Sailors half-price to back seats.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) .... Rs. 12
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"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

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ASQUITH & LORD,

Well known throughout the East for their Extensive and varied Stock of

TRUNKS, BAGS,

AND

PORTMANTEAUS.

Superior Quality and Best London Manufacture.

ASQUITH & LORD,

IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

THE QUEEN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees 60 per Share, free of Income Tax, for the half-year ended 30th June, 1896, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, the 20th day of August, 1896, to Registered Shareholders, on production of Share Certificates, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

K. M. HEERAMANECK & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 31st July, 1896.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to 21st day of August, 1896, both days inclusive.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 20 per Share has been declared and will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY the 19th instant, to Shareholders on the Register on the 12th Idem, on production of their Share Certificates.

This Dividend will be paid to Shareholders in Bombay at the Company's Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., on week days and 11 A.M. and 1 P.M., on SATURDAYS and to Shareholders in Calcutta, by Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co. of that City, at their office, No. 104 Clive Street.

PEROSHAW B. R. MODY,
Manager.

Bombay, 12th August, 1896.

THE BROACH CITY PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of August, 1896, at 2 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1896.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th day of August to the 24th day of August, 1896, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

MOWJEE NARANDASS & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers,
Broach City Press Company, Limited.

Bombay, 30th July, 1896.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Buildings, Bank Street, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 29th August, 1896, at 2 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ended 30th June, 1896.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint a Director in place of one retiring.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix their remuneration.
5. To consider and decide upon the Directors' proposal to increase the Capital of the Company by six lakhs.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st to the 29th August, 1896, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors.

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.,
Secretaries & Managers.

Bombay, 13th August, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. DAYABHOY KALIANJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant has contracted to SELL the undermentioned property, and that All persons having or claiming any interest in the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 11, Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim which will be deemed to have been waived.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 219 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by Clive 3rd Row, on or towards the South by Clive 2nd Row, on or towards the East by land in the occupation of Damjee Chagpar, and on or towards the West by Great Indian Peninsula Railway, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186 and are situate in the Registration District of Bombay and were formerly in the occupation of Sha Okha Tullajee, and are now in the occupation of the said, Dayabhoy Kalianjee, together with all the messuages and buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward B No. 5303 and Street No. 8.—Dated this 13th day of August, 1896.

WADIA & GHANDY,
Solicitors for the purchaser.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

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Obtained Prize Medal for Excellence at the late Chicago Exhibition.

Rs. 6-6 per doz. Qts.; Rs. 4-4 per doz. Pts.

[SOLE AGENTS

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent, and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

HALF PRICE GOODS.—Our Remaining Useful GLASSWARE such as Sweet Dish, Pickles, Salt Cellar, Flowers Tubs, etc., are still FOR SALE to Clear Stock, at SHROFF BROTHERS.

OUR ADDRESS not needed. Our name is a household word. The song of "MERRY SINGER" is sung in every household. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as SINGER, the Sole Manufacturers for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

FLOWER PLANTS FOR SALE, of the Choicest Description worthy of princely gardens. Apply to RUSTOMJEE ARDESIR IRANI, Mount Road, Mazagon.

MINERS.—Two experienced MINERS unemployed, thoroughly understand rock-drills, anxious for employment. Address "MINER," care of this Office.

FRESH ENGLISH BISCUITS.—From Mackenzie in 1 lb. and 2 lb. tins. 5 per cent. REDUCED on our Catalogue Prices. Ask for Price Lists.—PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s Pure Superior Teas—Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-10; Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-6; Flowery Pekoe Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe Re. 1-2; Pekoe Re. 1; Pekoe Souchong ans. 14; Souchong ans. 12; and Congou ans. 10 per lb. These Teas are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND STORES, Large Varied Local Stock maintained. Wholesale Rates for Important Orders. ARCHIBALD A. CRAWFORD; 21, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WORTH ATTENTION!—If you require sound, wholesome ALE or STOUT at most moderate rates, then go to MEAKIN and Co.'s Malt Liquor Stores, Rampart Row, Fort. Rs. 2-8 per doz. pints; Rs. 4 per doz. quarts; also in 5, 9, 18, and 36 gallon casks at Re. 1 per gallon. Upcountry orders promptly attended to. 6 as. per doz. allowed for empty bottles returned.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!! Suttons, in fancy tin-boxes. Vegetable, at Rs. 5, 10-8, and 22; Flower at Rs. 5, 7-8, and 10-8. PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Band Masters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first class Portuguese Servants. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church-Gate St., Fort, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

£1,943,475 NEW ASSURANCES, were issued by the STANDARD in 1895, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

MANGO GRAFTS and other High Class Orchard Trees FOR SALE. Apply to RUSTOMJEE ARDESIR MERWAN IRANI, Mount Road, Mazagon.

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BANJOES, Guitars, Violins, Autoharps and Musical goods of every description. The largest and best selection in India.—S. ROSE and Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.

A. F. THOMAS and Co., Surgical Instrument Makers, also undertake repairs of Bicycles, Press Knives, Razors, &c. Charges Moderate. 301, Lohar Street, (Kalbadevi), Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 3 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

CHOLERA!!! During the recent epidemic of Cholera at Worli, Koliwad, Dr. H.L. BATLIWALLA (Manufacturer of Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills) rendered Valuable Assistance to the Villagers by giving them free and with Marvellous success BATLIWALLA and Co.'s "CHOLERAL" the Specific for Cholera. Not a single man died who used the Choleral according to his directions, which we hereby certify.—(Sd.) Hira Mahadhoo, Narayan Raghoba Purkur, Donga Kana Bhagat, Ramji Nagooji, Patells or Headmen of Worli, Koliwad. Batliwalla and Co.'s "Choleral," may be had of all Chemists and Druggists. If there is any difficulty in obtaining it write or wire to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

URINO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road. Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

DINNER, BREAKFAST, DESSERT and TEA SETS, also GLASSWARE. A very nice assortment just received by JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Steam Press.

CHEAPNESS never goes with good quality. Outward clearance in German articles is to take up the eye and far from permanency. Solid, good and lasting mechanism is to be found in SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE who carry the day in every contest.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Myself and son have stayed at the Alexandra Hotel for more than a month, and during that time we found the Hotel a home. The Proprietor is obliging; same the servants. The accommodation good, and food far superior to other Hotels where I have stayed. The charges are very reasonable.—(Sd.) W. H. JOLLY, P. W. D.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay, In the Mofussil, postage extra.

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DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

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OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE .... Rs. 6
Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 15th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Commissariat Office, Fort, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian carpets, &c., the property of Lieut. KEANE.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods:—

At 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong built victoria with removeable coach-box.
1 second-hand strong glass-fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 powerful bay Australian gelding, about 15 hands, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 handsome dark bay Arab pony, 13-1, aged, goes in saddle and harness.
1 handsome bay Arab pony with harness.
1 handsome well-bred C. W. gelding over 15 hands, up to any weight, regularly hunted with Bombay hounds, goes in harness.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, the surplus stock of Messrs. E. E. Corey and Co. consisting of ready-made clothes, flannels of sorts, serge, diagonal straw hats, cloth cap, white shirts, neckties, glass-door cupboards, chairs, etc.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirement of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GOLD WATCHES.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Auction at their Rooms, by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor.

1 gold open-face keyless repeater by "Courvoisier Bros." set with brilliants.
1 gold open-face keyless watch by "Courvoisier Bros." set with brilliants.
1 gold open-faced English watch by "Viner" with alarum.
1 gold open-faced watch by "Courvoisier Bros."

The above watches are now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 14th August, 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR LIBRARIES.

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a collection of new and second-hand books on religion, science, and logic, Waverley novels, tours, travels, cyclopoedia, universal dictionary of art, science, and literature, in 23 volumes, history and travels in 25 volumes, Persian-Arabic-English dictionaries, French books, etc.

Catalogues are published, and the books are on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 Hume's cantilever enlarging apparatus, full aperture condenser, 11 inches, (a good opportunity for photographers and amateurs.)
1 first-rate ebonized cottage pianoforte.
Teak and blackwood furniture such as sofa, chairs, and easy chairs, marble table, hatstand, cabinet, reclining sofa, clothes press, dining table, meatsafe, dressing and washhand table, etc
1 set brown leather single harness.
4 new plated single harness.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable office shigram.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 light second-hand victoria.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Warden Road, Breach Candy, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned Rose's sympathetic square pianoforte, a strong light victoria with a powerful bay horse and harness, rich table ornaments, handsome flower vases, pictures, carpets, gardens plants, &c., the property of JAMES H. HIGGINSON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSE SITUATE IN TARACHEE WADY NEAR CHEERA BAZAR.

Under instructions from Bankoo Dhurma, Heeria Gowria, Ooma Motia, Bhowan Motia and Vithal Padma, the owners, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell at the premises by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 27th day of August, 1896, at 4 p.m., the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandaree land or ground whereof Cullianjee Hurgowan is the Fazandar with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 3588 and Street No. 28, situate near Cheera Bazar in Tarachee Wady, containing by admeasurement 25 feet in breadth and 20 feet in length or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—on or towards the East by the house of Radhabhai, on or towards the West by the property of S. Hormasjee Batliwalla, on or towards the North by the property of Raghoba Succaram, and on or towards the South by the property of Dadabhoy Preacher, and which said property is now in the occupation of the owners and their tenants.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Smetham, Mr. Balkrishna V. N. Kirtikar, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Colaba Causeway, opposite the Chapel, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, windproof lamps, pictures, table ornaments, etc; the property of G. PRICE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 12th August, 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF 149 BAGS HOUSEHOLD FLOUR.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Bapty East India Roller Flour Mills, Grant Road, by order of the proprietors of the Bapty East India Roller Flour Mills, and on account and at the risk of Lowjee Aunndjee, 149 bags of household flour in convenient lots to suit buyers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 14th August, 1896.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!!

SCARLET, White, Grey and Brown, all sizes and qualities, suitable for Household use, and for Servants, Horses and Coolies.

ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

TAYLOR'S FAMILY HOTEL,

VICTORIA ROAD,

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2 minutes from Railway Station and Tramway.

First Class Cuisine. Charges Moderate.

TESTIMONIAL.

WE have been very much pleased with this Hotel. It is cool, clean, and comfortable, and the food is good, and well cooked. The Proprietor is very obliging, and does all he can to please.

(Signed) C. CRESS,
District and Sessions Judge, Mysore.

Proprietor,
I. L. D'AGUIAR.

A. ROLLER,

ENGINEERING WORKS,

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IMPROVED

MATCH-MAKING MACHINERY.

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED,
MADRAS.

THIS is to notify to all whom it may concern that the following SHARES in this Bank have been disposed of and their respective Scrip Certificates cancelled under clause No. 32-33 of the Bank's Articles of Association.

Scrip Nos.	Dated	Shares Nos.
636 to 650	12-7-95	20754 to 20828 for 75 Shares

standing originally in the name of Mr. JUGJEEVAN MOOLJI. New certificates have been issued in lieu of same.

By Order of the Board,

E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Madras, 11th August, 1896.

DIABETES CURED! DIABETES CURED!!

DR. C. C. GHOSH'S

ANTI-DIABETIC SPECIFIC

(Specific for Diabetes Insipidus and Mellitus.)

Thousands of desperate and long-standing cases cured with in the last 25 years.

Price Rs. 10.—Packing as. 4 only.

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THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

FOR loss of power, weakness, nervousness, low spirits, neuralgia, loss of appetite, premature decay loss of nerve-power, poorness of blood, nervous exertions sleeplessness, &c. This medicine is highly approved by

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Specially recommended in cases of loss of power by Brigade-Surgeon

J. M. COATES,

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Price:—Rs. 2 per box.

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A FEW CANVASSERS, in the Town of Bombay. Commission, 5 per cent. For other particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

A. GOPALACHARLU, Secretary.
Srinivasa Mandiram and Charities, Bangalore.

27th July, 1896.

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YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Colour on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4	0
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Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

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NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY

CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm.
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

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BAHADURS.

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"SEMIRAMIS."

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By Direct Importation.

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Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

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AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

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BRAIDS, CORDS,

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BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,

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SCOTT BROTHERS & Co.'s 3 Stars.

Rs. 2 per Bottle.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

"AULD SCOTTIE" WHISKY.

AS a SCOTCH WHISKY there is nothing finer than "Auld Scottie" made from the purest selected material and blended with the greatest of care.

Invalids requiring a genuine stimulant will find in

"AULD SCOTTIE"

WHISKY of the purest form. For Medicinal purposes it equals Old Brandy, Rs. 2-8 a bottle, of all respectable Wine Merchants.

This Whisky was the only brand placed on the table at the St. Andrew's Dinner at Calcutta and the Verdict was one of Unanimous approval.

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CHARLES BOILEAU & FILS.	Epernay.
PEASE, SON & Co.	Leith and Darlington.
DAVID SMITH & Co.	Glasgow.
S. PERRIER & Co.	Bordeaux.

19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

J. J. BORDES'

ROYAL MESS BRANDY.

This BRANDY is so well known throughout the Presidency that it has pushed its way on its own merit.

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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

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Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

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D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

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FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS £10,695,969
REVENUE .... £ 2,650,872

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

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FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES.

Accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.

Further Concessions to Policy-Holders,

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Agents.

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23, Apollo Street.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

RESERVE FUND—£350,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

J. B. LEE.
Agent.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street. E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .... $ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund .... $ 57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.)
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...... Yens 12,000,000 = Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... " 4,500,000 = " 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 4,130,000 = " 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... £554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .... Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST ... " 10,79,540

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—

BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. — GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. — NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Terms may be ascertained on application.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL .... Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND ... Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiera

LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOËL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
(Germany.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	16 p. c. 1 bon.	1,430
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct	1,345xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,300xd
Commercial & Ld. Mge	{10,000 / 15,000}	100	{100 / 75}	10. c.	167
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	300

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,190
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	175
Broul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	187½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	230
Colaba	500	1,888	1,280	dvdRs15	325
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,370
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	110
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+90	1,160
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	615
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	380
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	160
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	530
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	200	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	200	500	500	53	95
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	87½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	380
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	15	220
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	600
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	168½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	510
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	380
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	685
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	540
Sorah Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	80
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	12	230
Volkart	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs65	1,285

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		750
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	Nil	69
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	...	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	890
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvdRs.25	675
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	730
Britannia Mills	1,900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	810
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,745
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,045
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	1,170
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	800
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs12	670
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	690
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,145xd
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.30	650
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	625
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	695
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs30	870
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	785
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	780
Hope Mills	500	,000	1,000	50	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,600
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	600
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,290
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	900
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	765
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	250
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,090
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	843	1,000	1,000	20	700
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	890
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	dvd Rs35	900
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvdRs.10	287
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	975
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,200
Madras United	358	1,000	1,090	dvRs.120	3,550
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	610
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	2,900
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,855
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	162½
Morarji Gocul-das	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	2,425
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	660
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvdRs20	450
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,390
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	1,040
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,330
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,310
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,800
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	1,000
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	170
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs12½	40
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dvRs 12½	330
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	460
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	900
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs20	750
Sassoon and Alliance	,000	00	500	dvdRs30	725
Union Spinning Land Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	600
Union Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	...	675
Ussnishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	25	975
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	guar.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	o.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	300		427½
The Tapti Valley	26,000	500	50	...	105

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs.	17-1
Mexican Dollars	"	......
Gold Five-Franc Pieces	"	13-10
Bar Silver	"	95-4
Gold Leaf	"	27-3
Bar Gold, English (100 touch)	"	27
Bar Australian	"	26-15
Bar Bombay	"	26-14½
Bar Pekin	"	26-11

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Three-and-a-half per cent Reduced	109-3-4
Three-and-a-half per cent 1893	109-2
Municipal 5 percent. Debenture Loans	134
New French Loan 5 per cent. 1872	
City of Paris Loan	
Four per cent. Port Trust Bond	113-7

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	On demand	1s. 2 3-16d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 2 5-32 to 3 16d.
Do. do.	3 Months sight do.	1s. 2 7-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do. do.	1s. 2 7-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 2 1-4d.
Do. Credit	3 Do. do.	1s. 2 9-32d.
Do. do	6 Do. do.	1s. 2 5-16d.
Do. Documents	3 Do. do.	1s. 2 5-16d.
Do do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 2 11-32d.
France	3 Do. do.	150 1-4
Do.	6 Do. do.	150 3 4
Calcutta	At sight	100 1 32
Do.	60 days' do.	99 9-16
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' do.	99½
China	30 days' do.	133

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooking, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes reckless and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations. [?] [?]

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 41m. Sun sets, 6h. 27m. High water, 2-35m., 2-34a. Low water, 8-18m., 8-50a.
Novelty Theatre: Cinematographe, 6-30 and 9 p.m.
Concert and dance, Parel, G. I. P. Railway Institute, 8-30 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Gospel Address to young men, by the Rev. T. H. Greig, 8-30 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Baron Belhaven entered, and the steamers Taif, Goa, Thibet, and Assyria left the dock yesterday.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved for practice, at 5 o'clock, this evening.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—There will be a game, this evening, at 5-30, sharp (weather permitting).

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Tanga, Daresalam, Zanzibar, East ports of Africa up to Natal, East London, Algoa Bay, and Cape Town, per extra s. s. Safari, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., to-morrow (Saturday).

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of July last was 3,469, the daily average 112, and the total of new admissions 1,590—Parsis 981, Hindus 462, and other castes 147. The number of children vaccinated was 65.

THEFT AT THE CRAWFORD MARKETS.—Mahomed Ebrahim, a stall-holder at the Arthur Crawford Markets, reported to the police, yesterday morning, that on the afternoon of the previous day, while he was asleep on his stall, someone walked off with his bundee, in the pocket of which were currency notes, of the aggregate value of Rs. 400.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.—The steamer Planet Mercury, Captain W. C. Hillen, which arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening, from Cochin, experienced strong westerly and heavy squally weather and rough sea.—The B. I. S. N Co.'s steamer Simla, Captain T. J. Grier, which also arrived the same day from the Persian Gulf, via Karachi, met with moderate monsoon.

THE STAR OF INDIA MILLS.—An adjourned meeting of this company was held, yesterday afternoon, when there was a fair attendance of the shareholders as some lively discussion was anticipated. The meeting was, however, adjourned on the motion of Mr. Shapurji Bharucha, who, in the absence of the chairman of the Board of Directors, was called to the chair, seconded by Mr. Talakchand.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 (weather permitting):—

March	Our New Commander	Latann
Cavatina	La Regina di Golconda	Donizetti
Fantasia (No. 1)	On New and Popular Ballads	Kappey
Valse	Aritie	Waldteufel
Selection	The Old Guard	Planquette
Polka	Funniosities	Clark

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A JUVENILE CRICKETER.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Hirji Pestonji, a Parsee lad of ten years, was brought up on a charge of theft in respect of a purse, containing a few currency coins, &c. Accused entered a tent on the Esplanade, on Wednesday afternoon, when a very large crowd had assembled to witness the interesting cricket match between the Proprietory and the New High Schools. Phiroz Sorabji Taleyarkhan, one of the Proprietory XI., went out on the field, leaving his coat in the tent, and the purse in the pocket of it. Accused had removed the purse, and was making away with it, when he was arrested. The magistrate ordered him to be sent to the Reformatory for seven years.

BURGLARY AT DUNCAN ROAD.—Mamtoola Goolam Hoosein, a hawker in sarees, residing in a room on the ground floor of a chawl at Duncan Road, reported to the police, at 8 o'clock, on Wednesday morning, that during his absence, between 8 and 8-30 p.m., on the 11th instant, some person or persons entered his room after removing the lock on the door and stole two bundles of sarees, valued at Rs. 40. The complainant stated that he went to an eating-house to have some food, and on his return, in about half-an-hour afterwards, he found the lock on the door missing and the door fastened from inside. He called a neighbour, and with his assistance had his door opened by lifting the hook from the skylight on the top of the door, and on entering the place discovered the property stolen and a back window of the room open.

PARTIAL COLLAPSE OF JERRY-BUILDINGS.—On Wednesday forenoon, the south wall of a three-storeyed house, belonging to Haji Ebrahim Mahomed Abdul and situated on the Haines Road, collapsed, and fell into the compound of the Ripon Mill, causing damage to the property to the extent of Rs. 400. As the condition of the house had been considered dangerous, it was vacated by the tenants some days ago.—A portion of the compound wall of Abdoolbhoy Kadurbhoy at 1st Lane, Khetwady, gave way on Wednesday noon.—The north wall of a ground floor house, belonging to one Harichund Janardhan, at Mahim Bazaar Road, also collapsed on the same day. The house, at the time of the accident, was in the occupancy of Nathoo Atmaram and his family, who escaped unhurt. The Municipal authorities were informed of the same.

THEFT AT CHUCKLA STREET.—Haji Dawood Ismail, residing on the third floor of a house at Pinjar Lane, Chuckla Street, reported to the police the theft of silk embroidered wearing apparel, containing three amber rosaries, Rs. 11 in cash, one silver embroidered skull cap, a cotton bundee, and a set of nine silver buttons, collectively valued at Rs. 87-8, some time during the night of Wednesday last. It appears that, about 9 o'clock, on the night in question complainant went to bed, leaving the above articles on a nail in the room. About 2 o'clock on the following morning complainant awoke, and was going to the rear of the house when he heard a noise on the second floor. He called out to his servant, and in a short time noticed a man going down the stairs. The complainant raised an alarm of thief, but before any assistance could be had, the man decamped. On returning to his room on the third floor, the complainant discovered the loss.

WILSON COLLEGE LITERARY SOCIETY.—Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed, M.A., honorary secretary, Wilson College Literary Society, writes to us to say that a course of public lectures, to be delivered under the auspices of the above society, is now finally arranged. The following are the details:—(1) 19th August—The Rev. R. Scott, M.A., "Thomas Carlyle, his Works and his Age," president, Professor M. Macmillan, B.A. (2) 26th August, Professor N. G. Velinker, M.A., LL.B., "Liberal Education," president, Dr. J. Pollen. (3) 29th August—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. P. Waters, "Charity and its Kindred." (4) 12th September—The Hon. Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade, M.A., LL.B., "Review of Fraser's Gifford's Lectures on the Philosophy of Theism," president, the Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D. (5). 14th September—Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, B.A., LL.B., "Individualism and Liberty in Matters of Social Progress," president, the Hon. Sir Charles F. Farran, Knight, Chief Justice. The lectures will be delivered in the Wilson College Hall, Chowpatty, on their respective days, at 5-45 p.m.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE following is a translation of a telegram received by the Portuguese Consul, Bombay, from the Port Officer of Lourenco Marquis, and communicated to the Port Officer, Bombay:—"The Port Office from Lourenco Marquis gives notice that the buoy anchored S. E. Shoal Hoppe will be removed in the beginning of September to the end N. W. Shoal Cockburn, nearly 29° S. E. light-house Inhacca, 15° S. W. quarter bluff compass Magnetic."

THE FIRE ON THE NADERI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me through the medium of your paper to thank all those who helped or tendered their help in extinguishing the fire that broke out, last night, on board the Naderi in the Prince's Dock?—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 13.

A. H. Z. A. SHIRAZI,
Agent.

M. HANOTAUX's practical activity is indicated (says the *Times'* Paris correspondent) by two or three facts which might easily be overlooked. He is going to ask the Budget Committee, after the recess, for additional credits to the amount of 120,000f. These credits would seem in general to be directed to placing French diplomacy on a firmer basis as regards England. A sum of 25,000f. is to be applied to increasing the salaries of the French Consuls at Pretoria, Durban, Lorenzo Marquez, Wellington, and Johannesburg. A sum of 60,000f. will be devoted to the creation of two new consular posts in the Mekong valley and to raising the salary of the French Minister in Bangkok by 15,000f., while at the same time establishing a consulate there. But more important even than these changes, perhaps, is the decision to ask for 35,000f. for French schools in the East and Far East, a sum which will thus sweel the credit now allotted to the propaganda of French ideas by Catholicism to 700,000f.

FALSE DELICACY.—None of the numerous Sandalwood Oil Preparations is equal in effects as PETER'S SANTO-LICURA. Is a wonderful remedy, giving relief instantaneously in all conditions of the disease. Rs. 1-2 and 2-4, of MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

SUIT ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. HOOSSAIN HAKIM, Fifth Judge.)

JAMSETJEE HORMUSJEE FRANCIS VS. DOSSABHOY DADABHOY DUBASH AND COWASJEE SHEERIARJEE MISTRY.

This was a suit brought by the plaintiff to recover from the defendants, who carry on business under the name of Dossabhoy and Cowasjee Dubash, the sum of Rs. 486-3, being the balance of a promissory note, dated the 15th June, 1893. Mr. Cowasjee B. Setna appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Wadia represented the first defendant, and Mr. Davar with Mr. Pherozshaw, appeared for the second defendant.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said: The note sued upon is exhibit A, dated the 15th June, 1893. There are two defendants. The first defendant admits the execution and claim; while the second defendant denies making it, and says, the making of the note was not an act necessary for, or usually done for, carrying on business of the partnership between the first and the second defendant. He denies the authority of the 1st defendant to borrow moneys, and says the plaintiff had actual notice of the want of such authority. He also states that the note is a collusive and fraudulent act on the part of the plaintiff and the first defendant, this defendant further denies that any moneys are due to plaintiff, and also denies liability to pay any moneys to plaintiff. The note A was signed by defendant No. 1 for Rs. 1,550. The defendant No. 2 has not signed it. Payments have been made, and the balance claimed is Rs. 486-3, including interest. The two defendants became partners as per agreement, exhibit No. 1, dated 22nd Auugst, 1892. It seems that defendants have borrowed money from plaintiff before. Defendant 1 was the manager of the shop, while defendant 2 brought in moneys to start the business. Defendant 2 admits that goods have been ordered out by the firm from London, Calcutta, and France. He also admits that a "hundi" for Rs. 100 did come from Calcutta, and that he paid Rs. 50 in respect of the "hundi" on plaintiff's account. The note A sued upon was passed for meeting a draft for £95-6-8 drawn against felt hats that were ordered out from England. The firm of defendants dealt in felt-hats which were ordered out from various places, and Parsi phetas were made out of them. A certain consignment of felt hats was ordered out from Wolverhampton. There was a draft for £95-6-8 standing against this consignment of felt-hats. Both the defendants borrowed Rs. 108-2 in January, 1893, for paying a "hundi" against scarves. Defendant 1 had gone to borrow the moneys and defendant 2 paid it off to plaintiff. It seems then that defendants have been in the habit of borrowing moneys from plaintiff, and that plaintiff is no stranger to defendant 2. Plaintiff had borrowed moneys from a third party before he lent the Rs.1,550 to defendants' firm. The original lender has not been called, but I do not think this circumstance need weigh much in the balance. The moneys that were borrowed under note A has been actually paid to meet the draft issued against the felt hats that were ordered out from Wolverhampton, and the National Bank of India acknowledges receipt of £95-6-8 from the defendants' firm. This being so, there is nothing to show that defendant 1 borrowed moneys as under A from plaintiff and pocketed them, or that note A was simply a dunning one. From what has transpired during the course of the trial it cannot be said that note A is a bogus document, which is the result of a collusive and fradulent act on the part of plaintiff and his nephew, defendant 1. There is nothing to show that there were surplus moneys in defendant's firm, and that the manager, who is defendant 1, was relieved from the necessity of seeking help of third parties. As late as January, 1893, moneys, were borrowed from plaintiff, and defendant 2 himself paid them off. Then again between January, 1893, and June, 1893, there is no evidence that there was a sudden influx of money which put defendants' firm beyond the necessity of borrowing money from an outsider like the plaintiff. The written agreement to No. 1 betwesn the parties does not prevent defendant 1 from raising moneys when required for the business of the firm. It is true, as appears from the agreement, that defendant 2 was to supply "joltananoo" (necessary funds), but the loan taken in January, 1893, was an indication of either the inability or unwillingness of defendant 2 to pay, as defendant 2 himself was aware of the loan taken by the manager, defendant 1. There is no evidence except the bare word of defendant 2 that he gave notice to plaintiff warning him not to lend moneys to defendant 1, who says that he borrowed moneys as under note A at the instance of Plaintiff. Defendant 2 says he came to know of plaintiff's claim only when he went to the firm's shop in company of four or five other persons, but no date is given when he went. However this may be, we start with this much. Defendant 1 was admittedly manager of the firm, could sign for the firm and give a valid discharge for moneys received. It was not necessary for defendant 2 to give his signature, and so the allegation, though true that defendant 2 did not make note A, does not do away with the liability of defendant 2 in any degree. So long as the partnership existed, and so long as the moneys were brrowed for legitimate purposes of the business of the firm, the manager, the defendant 1, could bind defendant 2, even though he had not consented. I say that the case of defendant 1, as against defendant 2, can be put so high as this point, supposing that the legal relations between the partners were a matter of dispute. It cannot be denied that defendant 1 had authority, from the very nature of the relations between the parties, to borrow moneys for the proper business of the firm; and the evidence produced satisfies me that moneys were borrowed as under note A for such purpose. Here, then, we dispose of the question of authority and notice. I have no doupt seen Mr. Kavasjee for plaintiff and Mr. Wadia for defendant 1 sitting together and speaking to each other during the trial; but there is no "mens ria" in their act "per se," so long as there is nothing to show that plaintiff and defendant 1 have combined to fasten a liability upon defendant 2. The truth of the matter is that the defendants have quarrelled, and it suits defendant 2 now to deny his liability as under note A. To my mind defendant 2 has failed to establish that there is any collusion or fraud on the part of plaintiff and defendant 1, albeit plaintiff is uncle to defendant 1. Decree for plaintiff of Rs. 486-3 and cost Rs. 30; professional costs to plaintiff as against defendant 2 alone.

SALE OF THE BABOOLA TANK ICE FACTORY.

YESTERDAY afternoon, Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston and Company, the well-known auctioneers of Medows Street, put up for sale, by public auction, the Baboolla Tank Ice Factory, also known as Ardeshir's Ice Factory, at the premises, by order of the transferee of the mortgagee, Mr. Hormusji Adarji Kanga, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Ardeshir Bezonji Soortee. The property consisted of three ammonia ice machines, complete with all their appliances, containing ammonia boilers, condensers, absorbers, pumps, temperatures, exchangers, ice generators, condensing apparatus, cranes, engines, donkeys, boilers, water-heaters, shaftings, pulleys, steam pumps, feed pumps, mechanical tools, drilling machines, leather beltings, ice safes, water tanks, spare worms, office furniture, ice cans, big and small, &c., capable of producing twelve tons of ice per day or thereabouts, besides the piece of land, measuring 1,490 square yards, with buildings standing thereon. A large number of bidders, including Parsees, Hindus, and Mahomedans, were present, and a keen competition was expected. Besides the lessor, mortgagor, and mortgagee, there were also present Messrs. Chubildas Laloobhoy, of the Maharani Ice Factory, Merwanji Cawasji, Motishah, Rustomji Framji Wadia, Dhunjishah Aspandiarji Commissariatwalla, Nuserwanji Pestonji Cooper, and others. Before the sale commenced a notice written by Messrs. Little and Company, the solicitors for the lessor, Mr. Esmael Beg Mahomed, to the auctioneer, was read out. In this notice, the solicitors, on behalf of their client, asked the auctioneers to warn intending purchasers that they would have to abide by the terms and convenant of the original agreement and to make good the damage done to the property. This notice, though it might not be binding on the intending purchaser, as the sale was to be effected at the risk of the mortgagor, still it gave rise to a good deal of discussion amongst the bidders, and produced a retarding effect on the minds of many. The sale then commenced with the starting bid of Rs. 15,000, which gradually mounted by bids of Rs. 1,000 each up to Rs. 41,000, which was the twenty-seventh and the highest bid offered by Mr. Merwanji Cowasji Motishash, on whose name the property was finally knocked down for that amount. It may be stated that the mortgagor purchased the property from Mr. C. A. Turner, the Official Liquidator, in the year 1890 for Rs. 91,000, more than double the amount realised yesterday.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the cuain oftting; teeth. Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces nature quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all gains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers every where at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A tow drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wettooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly leanses the teeth rom all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevent tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculi pearly whiteness and a delightful ragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasan t odour arising rom decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

THE "BOMBAY PUNCH" DEFAMATION CASES.

IMPERATRIX VS. ANANDRAO BALKRISHNA.

THE accused in this case appealed from a decision of Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who, on the 15th ult., convicted the accused of defamation in two cases, and sentenced him to suffer simple imprisonment for three months and one day in each case, and also to pay a fine of Rs. 100 in each case, or in default to suffer further simple imprisonment for one month in each case, in all simple imprisonment for six months and two days, and a fine of Rs. 200. Mr. Macpherson, with Mr. B. V. N. Kirtiker, appeared for the accused, and Mr. Branson, with Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, for the complainant.

The defamation complained of appeared in a supplement published with the issue of the "Bombay Punch" of and April 1896, in which was given a cartoon representing fifteen Hindus engaged in a drinking bout, some of them in a state of intoxication. In the upper part of the cartoon appeared in Marathi the words "Kandewadi Saraswat Club," and below it was printed "indulging freely in drinking bhang on the Shivratri Day. The climax of the good behaviour of the Saraswat members of the Saraswat community! Who will deny this?" The publication of the cartoon caused considerable annoyance to the members of the club generally. At the instance of the managing committee, a notice was addressed to the accused, who is the proprietor and publisher of the paper, to which he made no reply. A general meeting of the members of the club was held, and the complainant, Mr. Raghunath Yeshwunt Warde, a member of the managing committee, was appointed to take action in the matter. The second article complained of appeared in the issue of the paper of the 18th April 1896, in which appeared the following passages:—"Now it is a rule that one does not think his own conduct bad. A mad person does various mad tricks, but he thinks his own conduct to be good. In the same way, the conduct of a wencher, a drunkard, a gambler, and a vagrant is very reproachful in the eyes of the public, but it never appears to them as bad. In the same way, if they think that conduct like the above of the members of the Samuha is the best conduct, then we have nothing to say, but we think that, from the public point of view alone, their conduct is most disgraceful," &c. In defence the accused pleaded by his counsel that the publication was true; but in the magistrate's opinion, he absolutely failedtomake out his defence. Mr. Slater convicted the accused and sentenced him as mentioned above.

Their lordships, on a consideration of the evidence and the arguments of counsel, confirmed the conviction and sentenced passed on the accused, who had been let out on bail by the High Court, and directed that he be sent to prison to suffer the remaining portion of his sentence.

DOES AN ORDER OF DISCHARGE OPERATE AS AN ACQUITTAL?

IMPERATRIX VS. EBRAHIM DADOO BHANGARKAR.

THIS was an application for revision of an order passed by Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on the 29th April, 1896, directing further proceedings instituted by applicant, Sumsoodin Haji Ebrahim Penkar, against the accused, under sections 182 and 500 of the Indian Penal Code to be stopped under section 249 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Messrs. Daphtary and Ferreira appeared for the applicant; and Mr. Lalkaka, with Mr. R. B. Paymaster, appeared for the accused.

The applicant, in its petition, stated that he filed an information against the accused, charging the latter with giving false information to a public servant in order to use his lawful power to the injury of the applicant, and with defaming him, whereupon a summons was issued by Mr. Dustoor against the accused to answer the charges. The case came on for hearing on the 21st April last, when the applicant's attorney, finding that the applicant had not obtained sanction to prosecute under section 182, which the attorney believed to be necessary, applied to be allowed to withdraw the case, with liberty to file a fresh information. The magistrate granted the application, and made an order of discharge as against the accused. The applicant, having obtained the necessary sanction under section 195 of the Criminal Procedure Code, filed a fresh information, whereupon the magistrate issued a fresh summons, calling upon the accused to answer the charges. The case came on for hearing on the 29th April last, and on a preliminary objection being taken, the magistrate held that, though he had made an order of discharge, it was equivatent to an acquittal under section 248 of the Criminal Procedure Code and that he was prevented by section 403 from proceeding further with the case; and the magistrate under section 249 of the Criminal Procedure Code, ordered all proceedings to be stayed. It was urged for the applicant that the magistrate erred in holding that his order of discharge operated as an acquittal; that he erred in holding that under section 403, he could not proceed with the case; and that he erred in making an order stopping proceedings.

Mr. Justice Parsons in giving the decision of the court after hearing the arguments of the advocates, said: It appears in this case that a complaint was made to the magistrate against the accused of offences under sections 182 and 500 of the Penal Code. On the 21st April, when the accused appeared before the magistrate, the magistrate passed the following order:—"As there is no sanction, prosecution withdraws the charge. Accused is discharged." Sanction having been obtained, a fresh complaint was lodged against the accused of the same offences. The magistrate on the 29th April ordered that proceedings be stopped, considering apparently that they could not be taken by reason of the provisions of section 403. This order will be legal only if the accused have been acquitted by a court of competent jurisdiction: clearly in this case they have not. In the first place, by reason of there being no sanction, the court on the 21st April could not take cognizance of the offence under section 182, and could not therefore acquit the acused of that offence. The offence mentioned in section 500 is not a summons case. The procedure therefore in the investigation of this complaint was that prescribed for warrant cases. Although therefore now the magistrate says that he passed the order under section 258 of the Code, the only legal order he could have passed was under section 253 of the Code ("see" Rajnarain vs. Lala Tamoli, I. L. R. 11 Cal., 91) and the wording of the order shows that he did so pass it, for he did not acquit the accused but discharged them. There having been then no acquittal of the accused of the offences charged, the present complain must be enquired into. We reverse the order of the magistrate staying proceedings, and direct him to investigate the complaint.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 14.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY)

Reference from the Bombay Small Causes Court.

For Judgment.

4713-4714-96—Maganlal and R—Velji Hurji and Co vs Bharmal Shripal and Co—Chitnis M and M.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

905-220-95—Mathubhai and J—Haji Alli Bebani vs Dadabhai Bomonji Jijibhoy—Chalk W and S—Part heard.

959-323-94—Wadia and G—Sheriffbhai Gangji and others vs Dharsey Manek and others—Payne G and S and Framji M and M.

911-348-95—Nanu and H—Dossibai vs Framji Kaikhusru Pathuck and another—Ardeshir H and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

230-94—Payne G and S—Govindjee Punjoo vs Ganeshram Manekchand and another—M L Shroff—Part heard.

403-27975-95—M L Shroff—Tulka Deva and another vs Mahomed Medi Tharia Topen—Tyabjee D and Co.

563-95—Payne G and S—Peroo Mahomed and others vs Karim Nensey—Edgelow and G.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

275-84—Mathubhai and J—Kankoobai vs Panalal Poonamchand—Ardeshir H and D.

Postponed Long Causes.

279-95—K J Mantri—Jadhowjee Haridas vs Amrutbai and another—Ardeshir H and D.

257-95—Tyabjee D and Co—Bhimjee Bhanjee vs Dinanath Muddonjee.

309-93—Tyabjee D and Co—Balakdas Guru Gungadas vs Kissendas Guru Girdharidas—Crawford B and Co.

489-95—Daphtary and F—Ganpat Gopal and others Laksman Nana Patell and another—Khunderao and S.

203-95—Chalk W and S—Rangildas Tribhowandas vs Utumram Icharam and another—Mirza H Khan.

404-95—Shamrao P—Umabai and another vs Jivandas Mowjee Magonlal and R.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Defended New Long Cause.

210-96—Bhaishanker and K—Krishnabai vs Kashinath Dajee Rege and another—Little and Co and Daphtary and F

Postponed Long Causes.

475-94—Balkrishna V N K (for pauper)—Amtulabai and others vs Ibraham Noordin—Hiralal and M.

528-95—Thakurdas D and C—Fatmabai vs Rahimtoola Canjee and others—Payne G and S.

476-94—Balkrishna V N K (for pauper)—Amtoolabai and others vs Nooroodin Ibrahim and others—Hiralal and M.

147-95—Thakurdas D and C—Nathubhai Bhoja and others vs Javerbai and others—Balkrishna V N K.

559-95—Payne G and S—Bai Jamnabai vs Ibrahimbhoy alias Abdulabhoy Ludhabhoy Chuttoo and others—Thakurdas D and C.

379-94—Tyabjee D and Co—Achrattlal Narotamdas vs Hajee Mahomed Sadick Nimazee—Brown and M.

REAPING AND SOWING are the two most important periods in the life of the farmer, and granting that all circumstances are favourable, he naturally, during the latter period, hopes to get an adequate return for his labour. As he sows, he expects to reap, and unless constant industry has been exercised, the harvest is generally a poor one. So it is with regard to health, if we are not constantly on the watch and destroy the germs of disease as soon as they are discerned, the body becomes weakened, and at last is unable longer to resist the attacks of the enemy. Holloway's Pills destroy even the most minute traces of disease, by purifying the blood and strengthening the system.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

THE ESTATE OF A WEALTHY KHOJA LUNATIC.

HAJEE SULTAN ALLI SHUSTRI VS. MOOLJEE JEWRAJ

THE plaintiff had filed six suits against the defendant, formerly a wealthy Khoja merchant, praying that mortgage deeds of the aggregate value of Rs. 182,000, forming the subject matter of the suits, purporting to have been executed by Gulam Hoosein Muljee, as constituted attorney of his father Muljee Jewraj, be declared to be valid and binding on the latter, and for sale of the mortgage premises, and for a receiver till the disposal of the suits. The defendant contended in his written statements, that the court had no jurisdiction to try the suits, and that at the date of the several indentures of mortgage, the power of attorney, dated 19th July 1887, under which the defendant's son affected to execute the indentures, had long before ceased to be operative. The power of attorney was executed by the defendant in favour of his son to enable him to relieve the defendant of some of the burden of a large business which the defendant was then carrying on, and continued until the 2nd November 1891 to carry on, as maccadum and general merchant. But at the last-mentioned date, the defendant had ceased to carry on such business, and had since confined himself to the agency business of the Manmaar Manufacturing Company, Limited. The defendant contended that the power of attorney ceased to be operative from the 2nd November 1891 and that after that date, the plaintiff, who knew all the facts, was not justified in treating the power of attorney as being in operation. The defendant also alleged that the indentures of mortgage formed a series of indentenes fraudulently executed by Gulam Husein at the fraudulent instigation of or in fraudulent collusion with the plaintiff, for the purpose of dishonestly attempting, by means of such indentures, to charge the defendant's properties in favour of the plaintiff with payment to him of monies advanced to Gulam Husein. Mr. C. A. Turner was in August 1895 appointed receiver of all the mortgaged properties except one, which was alleged by the defendant to have been set apart in trust for his daughter Labai. The defendant was, in the month of October 1895, adjudged to be a lunatic, and one Ebrahim Nathu was appointed a committee of his person and property. On the 30th July last, Ebrahim Nathu applied to Mr. Justice Fulton for sanction to the settlement of the suits by consenting to a sale decree in three of them, and to foreclosure decrees in the remaining suits. His lordship, after hearing counsel, reserved his judgment, and on the 1st inst., his lordship decided that the arrangement was for the benefit of the lunatic, and accorded the necessary sanction under the Lunacy Act 34 of 1858. The above suits were thereupon called on for consent decree; and on the motion of Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Matubhai and Jamietram, on behalf of the plaintiff; and with the consent of the Advocte General, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani for the defendant, decrees were passed in favour of the plaintiff, whereby the several indentures of mortgage, which were impugned by the written statements, were declared to be valid and binding on the defendant. The properties in the three suits were directed to be sold by public auction and the sale proceeds to be applied, towards payment of the plaintiff's claim for principal and interest. In the remaining suits, in consideration of the plaintiff having paid Rs. 4,500 to the committee, foreclosure decress were passed, the plaintiff being declared to be the absolute owner of the mortgaged properties except a small house at Don Tod Street which was set apart in trust for the defendant's daughter Labai

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

THE COMMISSION DINNER.

THE Central Provinces Commission Dinner was held at Nagpur on the evening of Thursday, 6th instant. It was a great success. The arrangements were made by Mrs. Fraser, whose efforts were acknowledged with enthusiasm when her health was proposed by Mr. Low. Mr. C. J. Lyall, Chief Commissioner, presided, and proposed the health of the Commission in an excellent speech. He began by a humorous allusion to the some-what anomalous situation: drinking to our noble selves. He then went on to talk of the "esprit de corps" of the Commission, and the necessity for continuing its honourable traditions. He referred in a most interesting manner to the impressions made on a new-comer by the varied and attractive features of life in the Central Provinces. And he concluded with a strong plea for sympathetic and intelligent administration, illustrating what he had to say from the earlier history of the Province, and also by reference to some of the officers who have most recently left it. The toast was acknowledged by Mr. Blennerhasset, the youngest member of the Commission.

Mr. Fraser, the Commissioner, proposed the health of the guests, who were heads of Departments, and of Mr. Wynne, Agent, Bengal-Nagpur Railway. The latter responded. Several other toasts were proposed, and a pleasant evening was spent. There was plenty of enthusiasm, and the dinner will no doubt be an annual event.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is the list of undelivered letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office.

Angel, Ida
Aranivice, Burih
Ardandin, Madame
Alderson, Mrs
Arthur, G
Allen, Captain
Armstrong, Leonard
Allahbsh
Burgess, H, of Broxted
Bronover, Louisa
Brockman, E, Mrs
Baron, Soloman
Cannie, J P
Carpenter, J R
Conray, J T C, Dr
Couchrin, George
Dudelsah, Bruche, Madame
Esposito, Genaro
Edwards, C W
Edwards, Mrs.
Fortune, Raval Monsieur
Florence, Madame
Fernandez, Andrew Carlos (Goa)
Guatoux, E F, Mrs
Grinstein, Elli
Green, Rebecca
Guriba, B Bi
Hill, E C
Hunter, W Y, (1st Battalion King's Regt)
Howell, H N
Herenkotel, Otto Von
Hill, W H, Capt
Hagart, Mrs
Ilbery, Capt
Johnson, C, (1st B C)
Jost, Stefle, Miss
King, I G
Koch, Helene
Krishna, Pillay
Kristnaswami Buttler
Kroo, Irma
Kintzig, Joh
Lidstone, C A
Leslie, C D, Mrs
Lewis, John
Milcnie, A
Moore, D
Marco, Juan
MacArthur, A
Nichol, Mrs, (Surg-Maj Nichol)
Nicolas, Picerotti
Niceforo, Calandricine
O'Connor, T
Orr, A E
Prentice, R W
Rabatnik, Solomon
Roper, Mrs
Swann R L
Stane, G, Mrs
Shamafield, Albert
Sylveston, E
Starkey, A
Scott, B
Sheriff, F
Scott, H H, Lieut
Sylkies, Henry
Schultz, E
Sukerman, A
Smith-Grant, G M, Dr
Thompson Jas
Taylor, J Worsley
Vanghan, R E, Lt
Walley, T St Geo
Wendt, R
Wilkins, W, Mrs
Wakefield, W B
Wilson, Mrs
Whitlaw, A W
Ward, J W

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 8th August, compared with the Statement of 1st August, 1896:—

LIABILITIES.	Aug. 1. Rs.	Aug 8. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	54,00,000	60,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	85,13,677	53,92,386
Do. do. at Branches	25,25,190	26,01,047
Other Deposits	4,21,83,092	4,10,63,048
Post Bills	6,748	6,748
Credits, undrawn	29,03,130	30,59,500
Rs.	7,15,32,637	6,81,22,729
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	83,59,295	1,42,47,250
Other authorised Securities	41,85,232	41,86,826
Credits, on Govt, and other authorised Securities	70,30,908	67,38,633
Loans do. do. do.	1,41,36,803	75,15,319
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,12,13,718	1,05,54 112
Dead Stock	4,10,533	4,10,533
Stamps and Stationery	15,913	15,944
Bullion	...	...
Balances with other Banks	4,04,244	3,88,754
Cash	2,57,75,991	2,40,65,358
Rs.	7,15,32,637	6,81,22,729

OF the four great English tale-tellers whose dynasties have set or risen within my own memory—Miss Edgewerth, Scott, Dickens, and Thackeray—I find myself, says Ruskin in "Fors Clavigera," greatly at pause in conjecturing, however dimly, what esssential good has been effected by them, though they all had the best intentions. Of the essential mischief done by them there is, unhappily, no doubt whatever. Miss Edgeworth made her morality so impertinent that, since her time, it has only been with fear and trembling that any good novelist has ventured to show the slightest bias in favour of the Ten Commandments. Scott made his romance so ridiculous, that, since his day, one can't help fancying helmets were always pasteboard, and horses were always hobby. Dickens made everybody laugh, or cry, so that they could not go about their business till they had got their faces in wrinkles; and Thackeray settled like a meat fly on whatever one had got for dinner, and made one sick of it. That, on the other hand, at least Miss Edgeworth and Scott have indeed some inevitable influence for good, I am the more disposed to think, because nobody now will read them. Dickens is said to have made people good-natured. If he did, I wonder what sort of natures they had before? Thackeray is similarly asserted to have chastised and repressed flunkeydom.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It lever irritates, and hence with its soothing and leasantly urifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Wilson Line s s Horatio, 2,081 tons, Captain H Wise, cleared yesterday for Karachee, with the same bottom cargo.

THE s s Planet Mercury, 2,092 tons, Captain W C Hillen, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Cochin (7th August), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain T J Grier, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Busreh (31st July) via Karachee, with a general cargo, 8 cases opium and 197 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Assyria, 969 tons, Captain R J Rickford, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Abdoola bin Hamdan, Mr Syed Hoosen, Mr Abdoo Aziz bin Faras and 65 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Clan Drummond	1272	Crockatt			F Muir & Co
B	Goa	1217	Plummer	Zanzibar	13-8	M M & Co
C	Naderi	1169	McAlister	R S Ports		B & P S N Co
E	Assyria	970	Rickford		13-8	M M & Co
F	Ganges	2254	Creery	Aden	14-8	P & O S N Co
G	Taif	895	Doure	Mauritius	13-8	H C Joosub
H	Tenasserim	1060	Goodridge R N			Royal Navy
H & J	H M S Magdala	745	Goodridge R N			Royal Navy
K	Thibet	1659	Garrett	Mauritius	13 8	H C Joosub
L	Mikado	2306	Pickering	Hull	16-8	F M & Co
M	Brahmani	524	Budroo			Shepherd & Co
N	Courland	760	Milne	Natal	14-8	D Abdoola
O	Safari	892	Kiene	Zanzibar	14-8	J Heyer
P	Raventhaler	1813	Gramberg	Hamburg	17-8	Glade & Co
Q	Horatio	2086	Wise	Hull	14-8	F Muir
	30 ton Crane.					
	Patna	1164	Collins			M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Mahanadi	547	Adam	Karachi	18-8	Shepherd & Co
Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Marmagoa	15-8	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Armenia	3395	Garrick	Liverpool	14-8	W & A Graham
2	Edendale	1566	Bedligton			M M & Co
3	Archimede	1859	Domenico	Genoa	16-8	N G Italiano
4	Chilka	1477	Phillips	Rangoon	13-8	M M & Co
5	Rohilla	2216	Tillock	China	20-8	P & O S N Co
6	Oriental	3131	Moule	London	21-8	P & O Co
7	Stolzenfels	1933	Strufing	Karachi	14-8	Glade & Co
8	Maria Valerie	2644	Fellner	Kobe	21-8	A Lloyds
9	Nizam	2149		Calcutta	14-8	T Morrison & Co
10	Langbank	1965	Rout	Karachi	17-8	K Nixon & Co
12	Imaum	2706	Pemberthy	Havre		E Bates
13	Matiana	2263	Allen	Calcutta		M M & Co
15	Arthur Head	1887	Lennard	Japan	22-8	K N & Co
16	Jupiter	2199	Naile	N F	14-8	Bombay Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 14·5s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Simla (s)	Grier	Busreh, July 31.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Thibet (s)	Garrett	Jeddah, &c.
	Taif (s)	Dowie	Mauritius.
	Assyria (s)	Rickford	Persian Gulf.

The steamer Horatio, Captain Wise, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Baron Belhaven, for Dunkirk.
" Planet Mercury, for Marseilles and Belfast.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
10	Booldana s	Hugill	Mauritius, July 24.
	Karagola s	Pearson	Rangoon, Aug 3.
	Rudesheimer s	Sandstedt	Hamburg, June 19.

DEPARTURE.

Aug. 10.—Steamer Eridan.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 13.

FROM GLASGOW.

Armenia s—96 cases whisky, Dajibhoy Dadabhoy; 30 cases whisky and 5 cases gingerwine, P C Shroff and Sons.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Locksley Hall s—100 cases sodawater bottles, P C Shroff and Sons; 250 cases whisky, A B L Cooper and Co; 6 cases wine, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee; 60 cases bicarbonate of soda, Duke and Sons.

FROM LONDON.

Carthage s—6 cases medicine, W Nurotamdas and Co.
Edendale s—7 cases medicine, Eduljee Brothers; 100 drums mineral colza oil, John Fleming and Co; 63 cases oilmenstores, Budroodin Nazerally; 4 cases medicine, C Odhowjee; 8 cases medicine, V Bhica and Co.
Oriental s—118 cases gin, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee; 79 cases oilmenstores, 46 cases wine, D Dadabhoy; 13 cases medicine, etc, Phillips and Co; 4 cases writing papers, S A S Dawood; 3 cases cheese, Edulji Ruttonji and Bros.
Ras Elba s—16 cases medicine, W Nurotamdas and Co.
Thames s—6 cases medicine, W Nurotamdas and Co.

FROM HULL.

Mikado s—10 bales straw boards, A H Tyebally.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Oriental s—75 cases burgundy, Phipson and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Raventhaler s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.
Ehrenfel, s—1 hogsheads rectified spirit, Sorabjee Cowasjee.

FROM NAPLES.

Archimede s—30 cases wine, B Symth and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Archimede s—4 cases cheese, C Boggiano.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Oriental s—51 cases brandy, and 4 cases claret, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Armenia s—35 bales wool, Tyeb Hajee.

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s—8 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 25 cwt coir yarn, D Maneckjee and Co; 2,965 cwt myrabollams, The South Indian Export Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Stolzenfels s—3 bales hemp, John L Kersten and Co.
Imaum s—540 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 97 bales hemp, N Futehally and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 2,004 cwt myrabollams, J Janmahomed.

FOR HAVRE.

Imaum s—50 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 600 cwt buffalo horns, Prier de Saoné and Co; 6,010 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Raventhaler s—3 cwt coir yarn, R Khetsee and Co: 7 cwt gum, Bauer and Krause; 1,807 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BELFAST.

Planet Mercury s—60,000 cwt poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Mikado s—4,002 cwt linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.
Jupiter s—1,000 cwt poppyseed, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Armenia s—3,114 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mazagon s—100 bales twist, R Canjee.
Maria Valerie s—40 bales twist, Tata and Co.
Arthur Head s—125 bales twist, N B Mody and Co; 8 bales twist, Tata and Co; 300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 500 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.
Rohilla s—27½ cwt fishmaws, etc, 51 cwt sharkfins, N Cassom bhoy and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Arthur Head s 25 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 450 bales twist, N J Abraham; 8 bales twist, Tata and Co.
Rohilla s—4 bales piece goods, Sorabjee N Talati and Co.
Maria Valeri s—500 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 200 bales twist, Tata and Co; 450 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 45 bales twist, F M Chinoy.
Mazagon s—800 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 12.

Phillips, Lt, Ms, R A, on leave, from Madras.

AUGUST 13.

Nelson, Lt, Bo, Comt Dept, on duty, from Ahmednagar.

DEPARTURE.—AUGUST 13.

Talbot, Lt, Bo, R H A, on duty, to Mhow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 14th August, 1896.

1. There will be a lecture on Fire Discipline after drill at the Fort Head-quarters on Tuesday next and at Byculla Head-quarters on Thursday.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

The drawing for the second round of the Club Billiard Tournament has taken place. Players are required to play off before the 26th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 14th August, 1896.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members are requested to send to Head-quarters for their Saddlery and Swords.
2. The Town Hall will be available for drills to-day (Friday) at 5-30 p.m. Trained members are invited and all recruits are requested to attend. Single sticks and foils will be provided.
3. There will be Tent-pegging at the Cooperage on Saturday the 15th instant, at 7 p.m.
4. There will be shooting at the Colaba Range on Saturday the 15th instant at 4 p.m. (weather permitting).

By Order.
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

POONA DISTRICT ORDERS.

BY BR.-GENL. JOHN GATACRE, C.B., Commanding, Poona District.

Poona, Thursday, 13th August 1896.

Appointment.—2nd Lieut R C Goodfellow, 10th Bombay Light Infantry, who has been appointed to the 4th Lancers Hyderabad Contingent, is, under instructions from Bombay Command Head-quarters, directed to join his appointment forthwith, travelling at the public expense under para 519 (i) A R I Volume X.

Leave.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to England on leave on the recommendation of a Medical Board in anticipation of the leave which will be hereafter granted to him by the Lieut General Commanding the Forces Bombay:—Lieut McL Garden, Poona Horse.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

3 SPECIAL EXHIBITIONS 3

LUMIERE'S CINEMATOGRAPHE.

OF ANIMATED PHOTOGRAPHS.

TO-DAY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 14TH,

Punctually at 9 P.M.

INTERSPERSED WITH SELECTIONS OF SUITABLE MUSIC.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

MR. F. SEYMOUR DOVE,

20 of the CHOICEST SUBJECTS from the large Repertoire of Pictures on each occasion,

For these Exhibitions only the Price of Admission will be Rs. 3, 2, 1 and 8 annas.

ENTIRE CHANGE THIS WEEK.

TWELVE PICTURES EACH EXHIBITION.

FRIDAY ....14 August at 6-30 and 9 Special.
SATURDAY ....15 ,, at 6-30 P.M. ONLY.

POSITIVELY THE LAST EXHIBITION IN BOMBAY.

Orchestra Stalls and Dress Circle	Rs. 2-0
Second Seats	,, 1-0
Back Seats	,, 0-8
Gallery	,, 0-4

NOTICE.—Reserved Boxes for PURDAH LADIES and their Families.

Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s

ESPLANADE HOTEL

ANNEXE, APOLLO BUNDER.

REDUCED RATES FOR THE MONSOON.

For particulars apply

MANAGER.

TERMS.—From June 1st to 30th Sept.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.

DR. A. MENIST'S

SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of Dr. MENIST's, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,

American Dentist,

No. 5-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.

TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATED CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt Rs. 5
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3. HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,

LONDON & LIVERPOOL.

Wholesale Agent for India

STANLEY OAKES,

13-2 Government Place, Calcutta, and of all Chemists

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUG. 13.

ALTHOUGH, at the Presidency, the violence of the S.-W. monsoon has somewhat abated, and the rain has been intermittent during the past week, there has been no prolonged break in the weather, and the excess in the average fall has further increased. Communication by rail in the up-country flooded districts is now free again, and the rainfall meantime, has generally been light. In our Cotton market prices, in presence of the late advance in New York and Liverpool, rose daily, and there was a much better demand for the staple for export; but the Mills have not increased their previous small purchases. Wheat has continued in but small request by shippers; but the market has been steady, on the whole, at previous rates. Seeds, on the other hand, have been taken to a considerable extent by exporters in a firm market at somewhat enhanced quotations for *Lin* and *Rape*. Last Thursday's closing rates for Exchange were maintained for several days; but, subsequently, they receded 1-16d. in a quiet market, with little business passing either way, to-day, however, prices have recovered somewhat, and this evening's quotations are only 1-32d. below those of a week ago. Money has remained easy. Government 3½ per cent. Paper has declined 3-8ths per cent.; and the new 3 per cent. Loan is quoted ¼ per cent. lower. Freights close steady, with more business doing at previous rates. Transactions in Imports have been upon a rather larger scale, but prices for staple Manchester goods are generally unchanged.

MONEY.—The principal feature in the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued on Monday was the large decrease in Loans, amounting to 66¼ lakhs, therein disclosed, which, together with a falling off of 6¼ lakhs in Bills Discounted, counterbalanced to the extent of 11¼ lakhs by withdrawals from Private Deposits, gave a net diminution in trade requirements of some 61¼ lakhs. On the other hand, however, there were withdrawals from Public Deposits at the Bank's head office amounting to 31¼ lakhs, reduced to 30¼ lakhs by a small increase at the branches, and the large additions of over 58¾ lakhs to Government Securities, the net result having been a decrease in the Cash Balance of about 17 lakhs, at 240¾ lakhs. Money during last week remained easy, the rate in the open market having been 2 per cent.

Meantime the very easy state of the market has continued, and the Bank's minimum rate remains at 3 per cent., while, outside 1 to 2 per cent. is the rate.

EXCHANGE.—Last mail day the market opened quiet but steady at 1s. 2 7-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Business was of a very small and unimportant character, and rates closed at the opening level, to open with a steady feeling on Saturday at 1s. 2 7-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 5-16d., for three months' sight Credits—the previous day's quotations. Business was quite without life, and nothing of importance transpired. Steady at Saturday's rates on Monday quotations remained unchanged throughout the day. There was very little business of a genuine nature passing, though some transactions were reported on behalf of the Bazaar. Merchants' Bills continued scarce, and there was only a demand for Bank Paper at an enhanced rate. On Tuesday rates opened with a quieter feeling at 1s. 2 3-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits. The amount of business done was small, and at the close rates were a trifle lower. The market opened with a weak feeling yesterday at 1s. 2 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A few Merchants' Bills were sold at 1-32d. below this rate, and there were some purchases of Bank remittance at 1s. 2 3-16d.; but business on the whole was very quiet. At the biddings for Council Bills in London yesterday 45 lakhs were placed at 1s. 2 3-16d., and this market opened with a quiet but steady feeling at 1s. 2 3-16d. Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and 1s. 2 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A fair business has been done in ready Wire Transfers at the above rate, and forward Telegraphic has been taken at 1-32d. better. The Bazaar was reported to have bought largely. Merchants' Bills have been scarce. The market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand			1s. 2 3-16d.
Do.	Telegraphic Tr.		1s. 2 5-32 to 3-16d.
Do.	3 months' sight		1s. 2 7-32d.
Do.	4	do.	1s. 2 7-32d.
Do.	6	do.	1s. 2¼d.
Credits	3	do.	1s. 2 9-32d.
Do.	6	do.	1s. 2 5-16d.
Documents	3	do.	1s. 2 5-16d.
Do.	6	do.	1s. 2 11-32d.
Francs	3	do.	150¼
Do.	6	do.	150¾

GOVERNMENT PAPER was steady last mail day at 110 for 3½ per cents for money, and 109¾ for Account, but at the close 1-16 per cent. lower was quoted in both positions; the rate for the new 3 per cents was ¼ per cent. lower than the previous day. Weak in tone on Saturday, the market opened at 109 13-16 for Cash and 109 5-8 for the September settlement; but at closing a stronger feeling prevailed, and rates left off 1-16 per cent higher. On Monday the market was weak in tone with 109 9-16 quoted for 3 1-2 per Cents for cash, and 109 3-8 for the September settlement; but at the close 1-16 higher was named in both positions; Three per cents were nominal. The following day rates opened at 109 9-16 for 3½ per Cents for Money, and 109 7-16 for Account. The tone of the market grew stronger during the day, and rates left off at 109 11-16 and 109 9-16 in the two positions, respectively. Yesterday the quotations for 3½ per Cents were 109 5-8 for Cash, and 109 7-16 for the 3rd September Settlement, at which they remained all day in a steady market, and closed on the same level; 105 was quoted for 3 per Cents. This morning's opening quotations of 109¾ for Money and 109 9-16 for Account for 3½ per Cents have been maintained to the close, the feeling having been steady all day. The new Three per Cents are quoted ¼ per cent. lower, at 104¾.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is unchanged at 134. Port Trust Bonds are ¾ per cent. lower at 113¼.

SHARES.—There has again been a good deal of activity in this market in the principal line of Cotton Mills Scrip prices of which a considerable number of cases have moved in sellers' favour. In other shares there has not been much doing, and prices generally have been steady at previous quotations compared with our rates of last Thursday evening. We now quote a decline of Rs. 40, in Britannia; of Rs. 35, in Presidency, of Rs. 30 each, in Jubilee, Star of India; of Rs. 25 each, in Dhun, Indo-China, Sassoon and Alliance, Union S. and Land; and Union; of Rs. 20 each, in Imperial Cotton, Bombay United, Curla, and James Greaves; of Rs. 15 each, in Hindustan, Jamshed, and Mahaluxmee; of Rs. 10 each, in City of Bombay, Connaught, Indian Manufacturing, Jewraj Balloo, Queen, Southern Mahratta, Standard, and Western India; of Rs. 5 each, in Oriental, and Ripon; of Rs. 3, in Leopold; and of Rs. 2½, in Mazagon. On the other hand, New Great Eastern have advanced Rs. 35; of Rs. 30 each, in Lukhmidass, and Manockjee Petit; of Rs. 25 each, in China and Morarji Goculdass; of Rs. 10 each, in Alliance, David, and Sun; and of Rs. 5 each, in Framjee Petit, and Swadeshi. In Presses Munmar, are Rs. 10 higher; Bellary and Volkart, Rs. 5 each; while New Indian, are Rs. 8¾ lower; English, Rs. 7½; and Sorab Woollen, Rs. 5. In Miscellaneous Bombay-Burmah, have advanced Rs. 100 in the first issue; Bombay Flour, Rs. 25; Treacher, and Bombay-Burmah 2nd issue, Rs 10 each; and Thacker and Co., Rs. 2, while Bombay Ice have declined Rs. 3; and Port Canning, Rs. 2½.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—In consequence of the continued advance in prices in the Liverpool Cotton Market, the market for staple *Grey Goods* here had acquired a better tone in the early part of the week; but as the price of Cotton there has began to fall again during the last two days, much of the antecedents firmness here has disappeared, though the feeling at the close is fairly steady, and rates generally are unchanged. Stocks are moderate. In *Bleached, Dyed Turkey Red*, and *Printed Goods*, only a small business has transpired at current rates. In *Locally made* goods, the up-country buyers have only operated to the extent of the small orders which they may have in hand. The week's total Clearances of *Imported* Goods have been about 2,000 packages and of *Local* about 1,000 bales.

YARNS.—A moderate business has been reported this week in *Imported Twist*, in a steady market, and on the basis of previous rates. Sales of *Local Spinnings* at Hongkong and Shanghai have been about 12,500 bales for the last fortnight. Exchange in those places has fallen about Re. 1, and the feeling in those markets is by no means strong. China buyers here have been indifferent, and therefore the bulk of the business done consists of transactions between speculators, guided by Cotton advices. The Sales for the week here are estimated at 8,000 bales; the market closing firm at the following official quotations:—

Twist	No. 6s	Mule, As.	4½	to	4¾	per lb.
,,	,, 8s	,,	4¾	,,	5	,,
,,	,, 10s	,,	5	,,	5¾	,,
,,	,, 12s	,,	5 1-8	,,	5 13-16	,,
,,	,, 16s	,,	5¾	,,	6 5-8	,,
,,	,, 20s	,,	6¼	,,	7	,,
,,	,, 24s	,,	7 1-8	,,	7½	,,
,,	,, 30s	,,	7½	,,	8	,,
,,	,, 40s	,,	8¼	,,	8¾	,,

METALS.—Only a moderate business has been done this week in *Copper*, and the value of this metal has declined 4 annas per cwt. *Yellow Metal* has been taken to small extent, and is unchanged in price; both markets having been quiet in tone. *Iron* is quiet and unaltered in value, the enquiry for this metal being small.

COAL.—Sales have been reported during the week of ready *Powell's Duffryn*, in harbour, from Rs. 23¼ to Rs. 23½ per ton. *Wallace's Merthyr*, July shipment, has been sold at Rs. 22¾ per ton; and *Sibbpore* (Bengal), July shipment, at Rs. 12 per ton. The market closes firm. We quote alongside as follows:—

Welsh Hartley	Nil.
West ,,	,,
Australian	,,
Powell's	Rs. 23¼ per ton.
Cardiff	,, 22¾ ,,
Japan	,, 14 to 15¼ ,,
Singarini	,, 14½ ,,

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Business in this staple in the earlier part of the week was upon a small scale in both directions, though the tone of the market remained steady; but latterly the feeling has become firm in presence of the advance in the New York and Liverpool markets consequent on the tenor of the Agricultural Bureau Crop Report, and prices here have risen Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy daily. A considerable business was done by exporters yesterday; but local consumers have not increased their purchases. The transactions of the former for the week aggregate some 5,500 bales, consisting of Oomrawattee and Dhollera-Bhownuggur descriptions, Bengal, and Western, from stock, and some contracts for Bengal, of the new crop for next January delivery; while the Mills have taken about 3,500 bales of Oomra and Dhollera kinds, Compta, Dharwar, and Hinganghat. This evening the market closed steady, with a moderate business reported for the day, and prices Rs. 4 to 5 higher than they were a week ago. Except at Delhi, in the Bengal circle, where over 2¼ inches of rain had been registered since the date of the last report, according to the telegrams received on Monday from the districts, the fall had been light all over the Cotton area, not reaching an inch in any district. In the Bengal circle the plants were flourishing in most of the districts, though at Agra they required more rain. From the Oomrawattee circle also the reports were generally favourable; but fine weather was needed at Khangaum and Julgaum. At Broach no more rain had fallen, and the weather had become seasonable, bright, and fair, and the Cotton plants were flourishing. In the Dhollera circle the drought continued at Dhollera itself; but at Bhownugger the crop needed fine weather.

The further news from the Cotton-growing districts to hand by wire this morning is generally of a satisfactory tenor; little more rain had fallen over any part of the Cotton area, and the crop was flourishing, though in several districts of the Oomrawattee circle the plants needed fine weather, as they still did at Bhownugger. At Veeramgaum the plants had suffered slightly from drought. At Broach, resowing of the fields, where this had become necessary, had not begun.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission, viz.:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	C. & F. Per lb.
Bengal, Fine	Rs. 180	—3 1-8d.
Do. Fully Good	,, 166	—2 29-32d.
Do. Good	,, 156	—2 3-4d.
Belatee, Fine	,, 185	—3 7-32d.
Do. Fully Good	,, 177	—3 3-32d.
Khandesh, Fully Good	,, 178	—3 3-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good	,, 186	—3 7-32d.
Dhollera, Fine	,, 200	—3 7-16d.
Do. Fully Good	,, 191	—3 5-16d.
Do. Good	,, 181	—3 5-32d.
S G Dharwar, Good	,, 199	—3 7-16d.
Westerns	,, 185	—3 7-32d.
Broach, Fine	,, 211	—3 21-32d.
Do. Good	,, 206	—3 17-32d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1896. Bales.	1895. Bales.	1894. Bales.
For the week	8,353	8,102	9,147
From 1st Jan. to 12th August	1,607,034	1,374,165	1,508,368
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	613	861	701
From 1st Jan. to 12th August	651,236	482,464	753,612
Clearances to Calcutta, China, Japan, &c.			
For the week	7,531	2,974	5,224
From 1st Jan. to 12th August	284,246	118,343	133,218

WHEAT has been in but small demand by shippers throughout the week, but the tone of the market has, on the whole, been steady and prices are unchanged as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	4	11	0	per cwt.
Do. 85 ,,	4	10	0	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	4	11	0	,,
Red Delhi	4	9	0	,,
Hard Yellow	4	5	0	,,
Red Ahmedabad	4	7	0	,,
Hard Red	3	14	0	,,

SEEDS, during the earlier part of the week, were in but moderate request for shipment, in a steady market and without movement in rates except in the case of *Linseed* which advanced slightly in value; but for the last day or two enquiry has much improved, and a large business has transpired, the tone of the market having become firm, while prices of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* have advanced two annas and one anna per cwt., respectively. The following are our closing quotations this evening:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-9-0 to 6-11-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	,, 7-5-0 to 7-6-0	,,
Do. Cawnpore	,, 7-0-0 to 7-1-0	,,
Do. Red do.	,, 6-5-0 to 6-7-0	,,
Gingelly, white	,, 43-0-0 to 44	per candy.
Do. mixed	,, 39-8-0 to 40-8-0	,,

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the week	39,778	32,730	74,017
Do. from 1st Jan. to 12th August	2,950,987	3,964,119	2,670,236
Linseed for the week	4,931	10,796	23,223
Do. from 1st Jan. to 12th August	3,172,737	2,543,581	5,031,661
Rapeseed for the week	7,395	15,750	86,965
Do. from 1st Jan. to 12th August	802,402	1,927,282	3,139,084
Gingellyseed for the week	712	604	1,545
Do. from 1st Jan. to 12th August	820,975	731,422	747,540

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent, are as follows:—

	1896. Cwts.	1895. Cwts.	1894. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	...	81,896	44,972
Do. from 1st Jan. to 12th August	1,251,100	2,107,976	1,458,662
Linseed for the week	4,002	4,572	32,221
Do. from 1st Jan. to 12th August	2,688,834	2,074,046	4,779,410
Rapeseed for the week	...	2,991	15,992
Do. from 1st Jan. to 12th August	7,47,383	1,618,616	2,627,740
Gingellyseed for the week	...	545	375
Do. from 1st Jan. to 12th August	1,058,925	1,036,634	890,312

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—AUGUST 12.

10 p.m.	77·4

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13.

6 a.m.	76·4
10 a.m.	79·3
2 p.m.	80·8
4 p.m.	81·6

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAXTER—August 8, at Mozufferpore, the wife of R A Baxter, of a daughter.
DONAGHUE—August 7, at Hospet, Bellary District, the wife of L Donaghue, Sub-Divisional Officer, P W D, of a son.
FEILMANN—The wife of Percy Feilmann, Calcutta, of a son.
PRICE—August 4, at Pachmarhi, C P, the wife of Surgeon-Captain W L Price, Civil Surgeon, Hoshangabad, of a son.

DEATHS.

BAIN—August 3, at Mercara, Coorg, Gertrude Mill, the beloved wife of Surgeon-Major D S E Bain, I M S, aged 41.
HUNTER—July 18, at Herne Bay, the infant son of Charles and Ethel Hunter, of Secunderabad (Deccan).
NIGHTINGALL—August 6, at Roorkee, of convulsions, Thessel, the infant daughter of Mr and Mrs W Nightingall.
WOOD—July 30, at Mussoorie, of pneumonia, Florence Hazel (Little Deenie), the dearly loved and only daughter of Mr and Mrs George Wood, of Gorakhpur.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1896.

THE Resolution of Government on the Forest Administration reports of the Bombay Presidency for 1894-95 is not exactly an exhilating document. It begins with a sharp reprimand to all and sundry for the "most unsatisfactory delay" in the submission of the reports, for which no adequate explanation has been given, and it winds up with a tart reference to "the errors and discrepancies," which are pilloried in four closely-printed pages of appendix. More lugubrious reading than these pages is not to be found in administrative literature. Of what avail is it to inform a busy world that "The total number of cartloads of bamboos removed in the Northern Circle in 1894-95 should be 5,934, instead of 5,834 shown in para. 85 of the report," or that "The total cost of original works carried out through the agency of the Public Works Department in the Thana District should be Rs. 990-11-1 instead of Rs. 990-14-1, shown in para. 9 of the report; and the grand total of the cost on this account for the circle should be Rs. 1,006-4-1 instead of Rs. 1,006-7-1." The discrepancies are—like Tom-Thumb—great because they are so small; they would be greater were they none at all. If twenty-five per cent. of the labour bestowed on those four dismal pages were given to epitomise, in one page or even in less, the purport of the reports from the Forest Conservators and the remarks of the Commissioners in forwarding them to Government, the public would be able to form a clearer and more informed opinion as to the present state and future prospects of the State forests in the Presidency. The report is allusory to an exasperating degree, making passing reference to matters of doubtless much interest, without enabling the uninitiated to form the remotest idea of what it is all about. Curiosity is whetted by the casual statement that "The conduct of the establishment seems to have been even worse than in 1893-94. Seventeen guards were dismissed in the Northern Circle, 22 in the Southern, and no less than 90 in the Central Circle. Figures are not given in Sind. The question of revision of establishment still awaits the receipt of reports on the subject." No hint is vouchsafed as to the nature of the offences thus visited with wholesale dismissal. We are simply told that the guards which were bad two years ago were worse last year. Whether they erred through excess of zeal, or displayed too little, is left to the imagination. We may infer, but we are not told that the delinquencies which entail sweeping dismissals are not, after all, so bad as to demand a revision of the establishment. That still awaits reports on the subject; and there is apparently no hurry.

The total of the forest area of the Presidency last year was 14,268 square miles, of which 11,304 are reserved and 2,964 protected. The forests of Sind do not aggregate a thousand miles, and the changes there have been considerable, regard being had to the comparatively small area. The net result is that there has been a loss of fifty-nine square miles of forest. In Naushabro the necessary irrigation works shut off the waste waters of the Indus from a stretch of the country, which has thus become arid; the recompense being found in the reclamation of a larger area of promising alluvial lands, which, however, will not be given up to forest. In Hyderabad a long line of forest contiguous to the left bank of the Indus has been nearly completed. In Jerruck land in the delta has been added to the forest area which will become valuable in future years. A good deal of wood of considerable value has been lost with the land that has been washed away by the inundations. Though the loss has been to a considerable extent counterbalanced by the alluvion, still the Government recommend that timely efforts should be made to preserve land and forest from erosion by the waters of the great river. Owing to the exhaustion of the waste lands outside the State forest by reckless cutting, the demand for rafters has been largely increased. The Sind forests are likely to become more valuable from their capability of producing small than large timber. Grazing fees yielded over half-a-lakh of rupees and some excellent grass was sold by auction. The great inundations of the year which covered areas hitherto not reached have done good to the forests, though in some localities they deposited silt so deep as to bury all vegetation. In the Southern circle the natural improvement of the forests was retarded by drought. Annual fires are, however, more destructive to seedlings and young tree than either flood or drought. In the Southern Circle, and especially in Belgaum, there was a good deal of incendiarism by people who were anxious to get an early supply of grass, or ashes for their fields. The Government urge that the penalties attached to wilful incendiarism should be strictly enforced. In Sind the protective measures taken—suplemented by the high floods which gave an early supply of good grass—reduced the areas burnt to 3,544 acres. In East Thana six per cent. of the protected area was burnt; in West Thana a little over one per cent. In the former district the mishief done was very serious, and if the additional protective measures taken do not prove efficacious, drastic measures will be resorted to. In the district of Surat, including the Dangs, over ninety-three per cent. of the protected areas was burnt. Mr. Wallinger made energetic efforts to save a large forest block on the Mandvi Range, which unhappily proved ineffectual. It is hoped that fire-tracing will check the fire-raising which seems deplorably prevalent. His Excellency the Governor, recognising the difficulty of exercising effectual supervision in an unhealthy mountainous region like the Dangs, expresses a hope that protective measures will save that valuable teak tract from destruction. In the Panch Mahals over one-ninth of the protected area has been burnt. In the Central Circle the area burnt in the protected forest increased from three to five per cent., the dryness of the season doubtless contributing to that misfortune.

Perhaps if the Forest Department were permitted to speak out its innermost thought, it would assign to grazing rights as generally exercised an even larger share of the havoc wrought than to either flood or fire. The number of cattle allowed to graze free last year was three hundred and four thousand in the Northern circle; four hundred and nine thousand in the Central; ninety-one thousand in the Southern; and in Sind sixteen thousand. In every circle there was an increase in the numbers of the previous year, the aggregate increase being nearly seventy thousand. In addition to the cattle grazed free a sufficient number were allowed to graze at the nominal fee of four annas a month to give Government six lakhs during the month. In other words, two million four hundred thousand kine ate grass for one month in the forest reserves on payment to the Sirkar of four annas a head. It may be said without any exaggeration that a full quarter of the cattle are old and worn out. But they consume the grass—too often roots and all—which might keep the rest in fairly good condition. When grass is scarce, as it always is early in the season, the roots are eaten, and with them the seedlings and saplings of the forests. The net result is, that when the heavy rains come, the soil which the grass would have kept together is washed away. The hill sides are denuded, and the forests which were in the making disappear. Has the Government any real sense of the ultimate loss to the rural population and to the country at large involved in all this? We greatly doubt whether the Government of these later years give much more thought to this aspect of the forest question than the gentlemen of the Presidency Association, or the members of sundry Sabhas which have for the last fifteen years thought they were discharging the duty of good patriots in denouncing the Forest Department as a thing of evil which would rob the poor of their right to make as free of the forests as backwoodsmen in America. Few members of Government, or of patriotic associations, have any memory for the dire experiences of the succession of famines in the seventies, which swept away from five to six millions of people in Southern India and half a million in this Presidency. At that time the vital necessity of re-clothing the ghats and uplands with the timber which had been recklessly felled in the previous half century was present to every mind. Then the work of afforesting the treeless tracts on which no rains descended was recognised as one of the most urgent duties of Government, and the work was prosecuted with energy and resolution. That the villagers deprived of grazing rights should receive compensation of course went without saying. That was also a duty of Government, and it was not overlooked. But it is much to be feared that both the Government and the public by degrees came to look upon forests as destinations of nature to be kept within bounds, and the Forest Department as a superfluity. Every successive Governor for years past has come from a country where a forest department is unknown. Gentlemen grow timber on their ancestral estates; but the notion of the the State dabbling in such business never entered their heads. Hence under one administration the forest reserves were largely restricted, in the next the Forest Department composed of specialists was put under the local executive officers, who know as much about scientific foresting as they do of cuneiform inscriptions. And now we have a resolution of Government which in effect says that the trespassing of cattle on forest lands is a matter of little consequence, as "the protection of forest does not stand on the same footing as the protection of crops!" That we can well believe. The crop that is trampled down by stray cattle can be replaced in the next season, while the young trees that are destroyed which would have made a forest if allowed to grow cannot be replaced in a season.

A CORRESPONDENT, well acquainted with affairs in the Railway Department at Simla, informs us that the statement of a contemporary, that the fifty-five years rule is to be brought into force on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, is incorrect. The only foundation for the assertion is that the question of adopting this rule, which is being more and more strictly enforced in Government service, was under the consideration of the Board of Directors some months back. The subject formed part of a general discussion which arose from the report of the audit officers who, by direction of the Public Works Department at Simla, held a protracted and exhaustive enquiry into the causes of the decline of the prosperity of the line. The conclusions of these officers were forwarded to the executive of the line for observations, and ultimately went before the Home Board. As a result various changes have been introduced, with a view to the reduction of working expenses and establishment charges. In regard to the laying down of a fifty-five years retirement rule, and making it retrospective in effect, the question has not been in any way pressed by Government. The Railway authorities at Simla, in common with the Home Board of the G. I. P. line, feel that such a decision would be unjust to the various heads of departments who may have passed the limit of age prescribed in Government service, in view of the terms of their engagement, which lays down no such limit, and does not provide a pension. The heads of departments will, when the present contract with Government expires, be entitled, if still in the service of the Company, to a bonus at the rate of half a month's salary for every two years' service. To officers drawing handsome pay who have been in the service of the company for a quarter of a century and more, such a bonus means a great deal. It is therefore not surprising that the executive officers who would be affected by the proposed rule desire to remain in office during the comparatively brief period at the end of which they will be entitled to the bonus. Under the contract between Government and the Company, the Secretary of State may, within six months of the 17th August, 1899, give notice of his intention to purchase the undertaking, and in that event may acquire it either on the 30th June or 31st December 1900, according as notice is given before or after 1st January of that year. The probability is that the earlier date will be chosen by the Secretary of State, and that the line will cease to belong to the company in less than four years. It may therefore be expected that the executive officers who have passed the age of fifty-five will remain, if health and strength permit, until that time. The Board of Directors are to be commended for acting so considerately towards the officers who have for so long borne the heat and burden of the day in India. The obligation on their part to do this is a moral rather than a legal one, and hence there is all the more reason to congratulate the Directors on the decision not to falisfy the hopes and expectations of their oldest servants. Those officers who feel that they are kept out of deserved promotion by this decision, may at least be consoled by the consideration that they profit by the principle laid down, which is in the nature of an assurance to them that they will not be dealt with harshly when their time comes. It may be mentioned that, in accordance with the decision of the Board of Directors, Mr. Henry Conder, the General Traffic Manager, will return from leave in November next.

GENERAL SIR HARRY LUMSDEN, whose death is recorded to-day, was brother to Sir Peter Lumsden, of Afghan Frontier Commission fame, and now a member of the India Council. The son of a Scottish Colonel, Lumsden entered the Bengal Army in 1838 at the age of seventeen, and acted as interpreter and quartermaster during various engagements in this country, including the forcing of the Khyber Pass, the Sutlej campaign and Sobraon, where he was severely wounded. Sir Harry, while still a lieutenant, raised the Corps of Guides for military and political purposes, and commanded them in sixteen engagements, commencing with the siege of Mooltan and ending with Goojerat. Their Commandant escaped injury in all these fights, only to be dangerously wounded by a Ghazi, who attacked him whilst on parade with his regiment, the Guides. As Captain he had charge of the political mission to Kandahar in 1857, in recognition of which service he was created a Companion of the Bath. He became a Major-General in 1868, Lieutenant-General in 1875, and General six years ago, having previously—in 1873—been decorated with the K. C. S. I. Sir Peter Lumsden, who is Sir Harry's younger brother by eight years, followed him into the Bengal Army in 1847.

MR. BURKE, the acting Chairman of the Port Trust, has issued a statement of the actual figures of receipts and expenditure for the year ending on March 31st last. During that period trade was the reverse of prosperous, and for a part of the year steamer after steamer had to leave the port empty, owing to the absence of cargo. But the affairs of the Trust were so well and economically managed, that there was a surplus of Rs. 62,845 as compared with the previous year, a sum which does not include a reduction of capital debt effected out of "Fixed Annual Surplus," to the amount of Rs. 63,474. In addition to this payment over two lakhs of rupees were carried into sinking funds. The remarkable closeness of Mr. Hughes' estimates, to each year's actuals, to which we have alluded on previous occasions, is a noteworthy feature of the accounts presented by the acting Chairman. The variations are only an excess of 0·92 per cent. in revenue and of 0·10 per cent. in expenditure.

THE Governor in Council has nominated as Members of the Board of Examiners in Bombay under the Boiler Inspection Act 1891, Mr. Charles Anderson and Mr. R. H. Whitburn.

SURGEON-MAJOR J. P. BARRY, M.B., acting Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 1st of September next.

LIEUTENANT C. F. HAROLD, 27th Bombay Infantry, is to act as Second-in-Command, Kolhapur Infantry Corps, and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Agent, Kolhapur.

DURING the absence on leave of Mr. W. L. B. Souter, Mr. R. P. Lambert, District Superintendent of Police in the Panch Mahals District, is to be Superintendent of Agency Police, Kathiawar. Mr. C. H. Longley to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Panch Mahals District.

MR. P. J. CORBETT, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is temporarily transferred from the Indus Left Bank to the Indus Right Bank Division, and is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Begari Canals, during the absence of Mr. H. V. R. Kemball, on privilege leave.

AT the meeting of the Corporation held last evening, the Hon. Mr. Pherozesha Mehta moved a resolution on the question of regularly and systematically flushing the drains with lake or salt water. During the discussion on the subject a reference had been made to the high rate of mortality in the town, and the resolutions on the subject forwarded to the Corporation by the Medical Society. Dr. Bhalchandra took the opportunity to remark that Mr. Wacha's attack on the Medical Society in reference to their resolutions was inopportune and unwarranted, and the treatment accorded to the society was derogatory to the dignity of the Corporation. Mr. Master persistently remarked that discourtesy was shown to the Society, but Mr. Mehta said that he was not connected with the discourtsey. On the other hand, it was on his suggestion that the resolution was made a courteous one.

MR. H. W. ULOTH, who has been for many years the energetic and popular Agent of the P. and O. Company in Bombay, has been appointed to succeed the late Mr. Tate as Assistant Manager in London.

THE East Indian Railway earnings for the week ended 1st August, were Rs. 8,24,090; miles open 1,699-70; per mile open Rs. 485. Corresponding period last year, earnings, Rs. 8,31,285; miles open Rs. 1,696·98; per mile open Rs. 490. Decrease, earnings Rs. 7,195; miles open 2·72; per mile open Rs. 5. From 1st July 1896 to 1st August 1896, earnings, Rs. 38,74,123. From 1st July, 1895, to 1st August, 1895, earnings, Rs. 39,16,105. Decrease, earnings, Rs. 42,282.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending August 11 was 598, giving a death-rate of 35·49 per annum per thousand as against 29·80 the corresponding period of last year, and 31·76 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 130 died from fevers; 4, small-pox; 3, measles; 21, cholera; 1, leprosy; 79, phthisis; 38, diseases of the nervous system; 89, affections of the respiratory organs; 39, diarrhœa; 22, dysentery; 37, still-born; 58, old age and debility; 11, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 26; Brahmin, 23; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 7; Hindu of other caste, 271; Hindu outcaste, 54; Musalman, 145; Parsee, 22; Jew, 1; Native Christian, 30; Eurasian, 6; European 6; Negro-African, 4; other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births was 311 as against 326 the corresponding period of last year, and 370 the average over the past five years.

MR. A. H. JACOB, M. I. C. E., Chief Engineer of the Travancore State, is a candidate for the post of Principal of the Victoria Technical Institute rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Phythian.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* says that among other things, the recent outrage at Murree shows what a useful instrument the "chit" system is in the hands of a professional blackguard. The scoundrel, who attacked Mr. and Mrs. Blount, is a notorious Peshawar *Badmash*, but he came to the Blounts with excellent "chits" signed by well-known officers in the Punjab. Whether these testimonials had been given to him in the first instance is not clear, but in any case the accumulation of chits in every bazar is now so enormous that any intending thief can have little difficulty in obtaining them. At least thirty per cent. of the men who offer themselves for domestic service in the Punjab are blackguards, who ought to be undergoing twelvemonths "hard." Until some system of compulsory registration is divised, matters will probably go from bad to worse, but in the meantime the police might surely be a little more helpful. This scoundrel, Chedi, had been thieving in Murree days before the outrage at the Blounts' bungalow, and had the police in the station known either business, he ought to have been in the lock-up or under close surveillance on the night when he was discovered armed with a knife and razor beneath Mrs. Blount's bed.

THE Board of Directors of the South Indian Railway has confirmed the acting arrangements made in the executive staff of the Engineering Department consequent on the death of Mr. Logan, with effect from the 18th April last.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

GREECE AND THE POWERS.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

Greece, in reply to renewed urging from the Powers to prevent the despatch of arms and volunteers to Crete, states that she is doing her utmost in the matter, but that the people are inflamed with the news of recent massacres.

DEBATE IN THE COMMONS ON CRETE.

During a debate in the Commons, last night, Mr. Curzon, Under Foreign Secretary, said that Crete was a perfect powder magazine. He recognised the importance of preventing the importation of arms and men there, but said that Great Britain was unable to give the Sultan the assistance of our fleet without guarantees for better government in the Island. He still hoped, however, that the contending parties would be reconciled and peace restored.

THE CRETAN QUESTION.

The negotiations between the Powers in regard to Crete are so far without any result, as they are unable to agree to any practical course.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

The Commons have accepted the minor amendments introduced in the Lords in the Irish Land Bill, but have disagreed on the others.

LI HUNG CHANG'S MOVEMENTS.

Li Hung Chang, yesterday, paid a visit to the Woolwich Arsenal.

ANARCHY IN MADAGASCAR.

Advices from Madagascar state that complete anarchy exists outside the French lines, and that the country is devastated by marauders.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

The death is announced of General Sir Harry Burnett Lumsden.

CONDUCT OF THE SIKHS IN AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 13.

Major C. Edwardes, in a letter, dated 30th May, describes the conduct of the Sikhs in Africa as exemplary throughout the long and trying expedition. Major Edwardes, who left India in 1892 as Lieutenant of the 35th Sikhs, is likely to be promoted to the Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonelcy.

THE INDIAN FOREST ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

The Forest Administration Report for the whole of India, the final work of which is now under publication, is on the whole distinctly favourable, the net revenue being considerably in advance of the revenue received in 1892-93 and 1893-94.

SURVEY OF INDIA OPERATIONS.

The second portion of the Survey of India Operations shows a slight increase in the net profits derived, although much new country has been opened since the publication of the last annual report at no inconsiderable cost to departmental funds.

THE NEW ELECTRIC LIGHTING BILL.

The new Electric Lighting Bill will be taken into consideration and passed in Calcutta.

THE COURT-MARTIAL ON ASSISTANT SURGEON MONTGOMERY.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 13.

It was recently announced that Assistant Surgeon G. P. Montgomery, attached to the Military Hospital at Fort William, had been placed under arrest, and subsequently tried by a court-martial, because, in the belief that it was not part of his military duties, he had refused to paint some letters on some boards for the use of the hospital. The decision of the court-martial, which has received confirmation by the General Commanding, has just been communicated to Assistant Surgeon Montgomery. Under it he has been found guilty of "conduct to prejudice good order and Military discipline" in disobeying an order of his superior officer, and has been reduced by forty places down the list of Assistant Surgeons of his grade. The sentence is particularly a hard one, as a few days after his suspension in regard to this matter he was qualified for promotion.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Aug. 12.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bengal, from Colombo, arrived here yesterday evening.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arcadia, from Colombo, arrived here this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 12.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Simla arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 12.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macrae left here this afternoon.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall, left here yesterday evening.

NAPLES, Aug. 12.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here yesterday evening.

ADEN, Aug. 13.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator, from Trieste, left for Bombay, this morning.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Osborne left Singapore for Colombo on 13th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 15-32
The Manchester market has been firm.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	112 15-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	120
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64 5-8
Bar Silver	31 1-8

The sum of about £50,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The funeral of M. Edward de Goncourt took place at Auteuil. Many eminent men of letters were among the mourners, but M. Zola alone delivered an oration at the cemetery and spoke as the oldest survivor of the band, which boasted of the Goncourts as its chiefs, Daudet being another, but Daudet was at home distracted and sobbing in the house of mourning and desolation. De Goncourt, he said, so loved literature that he gave it his entire life, his joys and sorrows came from it, and his bitterest regret was that there would come at last a day when his writing would be forgotten and his memory crumble away.

In view of the recent floods which have been playing havoc, particulary with the railways in Southern and Western India, it may be well to call attention to an order which has been recently issued. The Government of India has directed that whenever any important breaks caused by floods or other accidents, and likely to affect military arrangements, occur on any railway, the earliest possible intimation of the same should be telegraphed by the railway authorities to the General Officer Commanding the district concerned. Further, these officers are to immediately telegraph such information to command head-quarters.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Between 450 and 550 pictures have been sent to the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition, which opens on Monday next. Among the amateur artists exhibiting are Colonels Strahan, Holdich and Radford, and Captains Hobday, Donn, Molyneux and Tate.

The football tournament at Murree, it has now been decided, will not begin till September 29th, as the Durand tournament at Simla begins on September 14th. Thus there is no longer any risk of the two events clashing.

Twenty-two of the proposed amendments to the Bill to further amend the Bengal Municipal Act of 1884 still remain for discussion, and when these are disposed of the Bengal Council will adjourn till the cold weather sitting. Two Bills introduced during the present session, namely, a Bill to amend the law relating to the partition of estates, and a Bill to amend the Public Demands Recovery Act of 1895, are still in circulation for the opinions of responsible officials and public bodies, and will be held over until the succeeding session.

A beginning has at last been made in the direction of prosecuting the vendors of spurious matches in Calcutta. In the police court on Monday a native dealer was charged on behalf of Bryant and May with having in his possession for sale cases of inferior matches bearing a false trade-mark and purporting to be manufactured by Bryant and May. The case was adjourned.

Mr. Skrine, Commissioner of Chittagong arrived at Lungleh on Saturday. It is believed that the trouble given by the Military Police battalion there can be removed without resort to coercive measures. The battalion is composed of Limbus from Eastern Nepal, good fighting men, but difficult to handle unless kept under strict discipline. This particular battalion has, we understand, misbehaved before. Their isolated position makes it no easy matter to keep them under proper control.

Another murder was committed in Mooltan on Saturday night. Two men entered the house of a demirep in a rather populous part, and while one engaged the duenna in conversation in the upper storey, the other within about twenty minutes despatched his victim, possessed himself of jewels worth some Rs. 300 or more, extinguished the lamp and decamped. The elder woman coming into the room shortly after and finding it dark, lit the lamp and saw the corpse lying on the ground. She raised the alarm, and before the accomplice could make good his escape, he was captured.

A meeting of native gentlemen was held in the Hall of the British India Association on Friday evening last for the purpose of forming a committee to arrange for the next meeting of the Indian National Congress which is to be held in Calcutta during Christmas week. The Committee will also arrange for the reception and accommodation of delegates to the Congress and will raise subscriptions to meet the expenses of the gathering. The meeting was presided over by Mr. W. C. Bonnerji, and two resolutions were put and agreed to. The first had reference to the appointment of the reception committee and the other motion had reference to the selection of a president of the Congress. It was unanimously resolved that Mr. R. M. Sayani, an advocate of the Bombay High Court, be invited to accept that office.

A movement has been started in Simla to raise an Elles memorial fund.

Umra Khan is still at Quetta, having so far shown no marked desire to proceed on his journey to Kabul.

Subscriptions are to be invited in India to the Pasteur memorial. They will be limited to ten rupees.

It is likely that the two companies of the 32nd Pioneers, moving in relief from Gilgit, will march by way of the Khagan Valley route.

The Government of India have sanctioned the transfer of the whole of the military buildings at Chinsurah to the Government of Bengal, as they are no longer likely be required for any military purpose.

In connection with the scheme of distribution of the troops on the North-West frontier, the transfer of one infantry regiment from Abbottabad will not take place for the present, as the 2nd Battalion 5th Gurkhas are in Chitral.

It will be remembered how not long ago it was proposed to discontinue star shell in the equipment of Field Artillery, and we ventured to hope that no such intention existed. Far from cutting of the supply of this projectile in face of our recent experiences at Wano and at the Panjkora, the conclusion is rather that it should be increased. As far as Mountain Artillery is concerned the amount of star shell to be carried is to be doubled. That this is particularly wise in the case of troops who are constantly employed against hill tribes whose nominal attack is at night, no one will deny, but it would seem equally desirable that all Artillery should carry a sufficient supply of star shell. Lord Wolseley is believed to be of the opinion that the next war will witness many night attacks, and till electric search lights form part of a field army's equipment, star shell is our only means of turning night into day.

The annual report of the external land trade of the Punjab for 1895-96 shows that its value amounted to 248 lakhs, or 2¼ lakhs less than the year before. Imports increased by Rs. 4,86,000 but exports declined by Rs. 7,11,000. This was due to a falling off in the raw cotton and Indian piece-goods sent to Bajour and Tirah. The great demand for transport in connection with the Chitral campaign hindered trade, while the operations against the Bajouris also checked exports for some months. The export of foreign tea to Kabul declined, while 7¼ lakhs less of treasure were sent to Kashmir, which may have been due to the decrease in the Gilgit garrison. The trade in raw silk sent to Kabul jumped from 4 maunds to 8 maunds, an extraordinary increase. It is remarked that the year showed an accentuation of the tendency of Punjab exports to find their way to Central Asia via Kashmir in preference to the Kabul route, which is blocked by the high tariffs imposed by the Amir and the Russians.

Mr. F. R. Upcott, Consulting Engineer for Railways to the Government of Madras, will resume charge of his office on the 21st instant, when Mr. C. W. Hodson, the present acting incumbent, will proceed on 18 months' furlough to Europe.

The case in which Mr. H. K. Ghose obtained on behalf of Sidney Green a rule on the Deputy Magistrate of Sealdah to show cause why he should not allow the petitioner opportunity to prove he was a European British subject came on for hearing on Monday before Justices O'Kinealy and Banerji, who passed the following judgment: "The Deputy Magistrate before whose court the case is pending was of opinion that by reason of a statement made by the accused at a previous hearing of the case he had no evidence to support his claims and had relinquished his right to be tried as a European British subject, and it was not competent for him to seek to have the question re-opened. It appears to us that though at the previous hearing accused made the statement referred to above, no decision was arrived at by the Deputy Magistrate under section 253, and that being so, we do not think the question has been dealt with already in a manner so as not to render it competent for the accused to seek to have it re-opened, or rather to seek to have it decided. No one appears to show cause against the rule. The Deputy Magistrate submits an explanation which we have simply read. It is a very proper one, but as he seems to have some doubts, we think it necessary to remove them by directing him in terms of the rule 'to decide whether the petitioner is or is not a European British subject.'"

It has been decided to erect a Henry-Campion incinerator for Dum-Dum cantonment.

The especially large allotment of money made for purposes of carrying out Camps of Instruction in the Madras Command will be largely utilised towards meeting the expenditure of the only two artillery practice Camps to be held during the coming cold season, viz., one in the vicinity of Secunderabad for the batteries of artillery that will remain in the district and these moving in relief, and a larger Camp, probably at Manjasandhra, or some other convenient place in the vicinity of Bangalore for the batteries remaining in the district and those moving in relief, or *en route* to relief stations. The concentration will probably take place at both the stations some time about the middle of January next, and the practice will last for nearly a fortnight, on the conclusion of which the batteries proceeding on the march will move on to their stations.

A Calcutta paper says:—A European actress who, for a number of years, had been performing on the Indian stage in Bombay, in the Hindustani as well as the Gujerati languages, with remarkable success, has married a Mahomedan gentleman, residing in Northern India, and has taken the veil and entered his Zenana.

Mr. H. N. Tuck, who has been in political charge of the Chin Hills during the past year, while Mr. Carey has been away on leave at Home, has been highly complimented by the Chief Commissioner of Burma and Government on the excellent work he has done in the administration of the country. The services of his assistants have also been acknowledged, viz., Messrs. E. O. Fowler, Assistant Political Officer at Tiddim, F. H. Bigwither at Falam, and L. A. Thruston at Haka. The Chief Commissioner further acknowledges the good work done by the Commandant, officers and men of the 6th Burma Battalion, and also that of Major Whittin and the officers and men of the North Chin Hills, Military Police Battalion.

The Back of the Calcutta Municipal Act Amendment Bill, which has been before the Bengal Council, for two consecutive Saturdays, may now be fairly looked upon as fairly broken. The amendments which remains to be dealt with are of a trifling character, and two, or at most three, more sittings ought to see the Bill through. The Bill to amend the Public Demands Recovery Act resolves itself into a mere dotting of "i's" and crossing of "t's." The bill to amend the law relating to the Partition of the Estates is, of course, more important, but will not be discussed until the cold weather, and not much even then. It is to techinical a subject for debate, and will be dealt with for the most part by select Committee.

As Nan-ny-at-seik, a place in the Mogaung District, is growing in great importance owing to the Ruby Mines which are situated about 7 miles north-east of it, it has been decided to establish a Military Police post somewhere near the village in order to protect the interests of Government. Already an official has been deputed in charge of the mines, but as there are reported to be attracting large numbers of speculators, further precautions are considered most necessary. Several very valuable rubies have been found and large sums, averaging from Rs. 1,900 to Rs. 4,000 are paid for stones in their rough unpolished state. The strength of the Police post will be about 50 men from the Mogaung Battalion. The road to Nan-ny-at-seik will be made and opened up, so that supplies may be easily forwarded. A telegraph line will be laid from it to Mogaung.

The Madras Government has addressed the Government of India relative to the commencement of the construction, during the present year, by the Madras Railway of the main line of the Bezwada-Madras Railway from Korukapet to Basin Road (near the Salt Cotaurs), of the Junction Stations at the latter place and at Washermanpet, and of a loop line between the two stations and of a line to Royapuram.

The tribes in the Khyber, writes the Allahabad paper, were probably not altogether pleased when they saw the fortifield *sarai* at Landi Kotal rising from its foundations, for it was a significant sign that the old order of things was changing, and that the British Government meant to make their authority respected. But the headmen, furnished labour all the same, as the rupee has great attractions to the needy Pathan. Having built the post the military authorities had to provide a good water-supply, in case of the Khyber line being used during a campaign, and the necessary works were eventually completed. Now the tribesmen are benefiting materially from the measures taken on the little plateau. There has been a severe drought in the Khyber, and the villagers have had to go into camp near such springs as were still running. But these, in themselves, would not be sufficient to meet their wants, and they are dependent mainly upon the Landi Kotal supply. This comes from the Shpola spring, the Ullus Well, and the Tangi spring. The last-named yields 40.000 gallons a day, conveyed by pipes to a big reservoir about a mile from the *sarai* in the direction of Landi Khana. It was a wise precaution to provide a liberal water-supply, even though no troops are stationed on the plateau, and the local tribesmen must feel grateful that such is available for them now that the village tanks have dried up.

Whom is the Princess Helen of Montenegro to marry the Prince of Naples or the King of Servia? A Vienna newspaper says she is about to be betrothed to the latter. Another statement, which is said to emanate from the Austrian Foreign Office, and therefore seems more trustworthy, asserts that she is actually betrothed to the Prince of Naples, the Crown Prince of Italy, who is stated to have fallen in love with her during his recent visit to Moscow. Princess Helen, who is the third daughter of the Prince of Montenegro, was born on Jan. 28, 1873, and is three years younger than her fiance. She is described as being very beautiful, and her two elder sister are married to Russian Grand Dukes. It is reported that Prince Victor Emmanuel saw the young Princess at Moscow, and was immediately struck with her beauty and sweetness. This betrothal, however (the *Daily News* Vienna correspondent asserts) will produce a very unfavourable impression, as it considered altogether out of place that the heir to the throne of Italy should marry a daughter of a Prince outside the pale of the Triple Alliance. It seems impossible, too, that an Italian Prince should marry any other than a Roman Catholic Princess. It is asked, 'How can Prince Nicolas concent to his daughter's change of religion when he is the Patriarch, or head of the Church, in his country, and two sisters of this Princess are already married to Russian Grand Dukes? It seems out of the question that a Greek Orthodox Princess should ever be Queen at Rome. The Prince of Naples has, by the way, now been betrothed, if we are to believe the Italian papers, to four Princesses.

Rarely in Paris (says the *Pall Mall* correspondent) has such a scene been witnessed as that which took place on Sunday afternoon (July 19) at the funeral of the Marquis de Mores. The crowd which thronged the Cathedral of Notre Dame, where the burial service was held, filled the vast open space outside, and accompanied the hearse to the cemetry of Montmartre, was composed of the most heterogeneous elements of French society that it was possible to bring together. The Duc d'Orleans had sent a wreath dedicated to "the courageous explorer who died for his counrry, the Marquis de Mores"; the President of the Republic was represented by an aid-de-camp, the Minister of Forgein Affairs by a high diplomatic official, and in the crowd of mourners there were the members of the late Marquis's family, his brother officers and deputations from all the numerous societies with which the eccentric leader of the Anti-Semitic party had been connected. Wreaths had been contributed by the Friends of Dijon, the Mussulmans of Tunis, the French Colony of Gabes, and various other associations. The streets were thronged, and the utmost popular sympathy was expressed for the deceased explorer. The speeches pronounced at the grave accentuated the political nature of the event. Both M. Deroulede and M. Edouard Drumont, the editors of *Libre Parole*, made a violent attack upon England, accusing that country of perfidy and of being responsilbe for the Marquis de More's death. Shouts of "Down with the Jews!" from the bystanders were supplemented by equally vigorous cries of "Down with England!" Bernard Roux, an Israelite, representing the butchers of the La Villette slaughterhouse, also spoke in much the same strain.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

The University Syndicate have appointed the Rev. R. Scott to deliver the Wilson Philological Lectures next cold season, the subject being "English viewed in connection with Anglo-Saxon and its other sources." The subject put down for the Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal (confined to Graduates of less than five years' standing) is "The causes of the British Power in India, and of the overthrow of the Native Sovereignties." The essays are not to exceed 100 pages foolscap size. The same conditions apply to the competition for the Carsondas Mulji Prize, with the exception that competitors must not be of more than six years' standing from the date of matriculation. The subject of the essays will be "The differences between East and West in habits of thought and character and in institutions." The Dossabhoy Hormusji Cama Prize for medical graduates will be given for the best essay on "Infants' Mortality in Bombay, its Causes and Prevention." The Sir George Le Grand Jacob Prize (open to graduates or under-graduates of less than seven years' standing) will be allotted for the best paper on "The advantages conferred by the Press on the Indian People." Graduates who have not held their degrees more than seven years are entitled to compete for the Ashburner Prize. The subject for next year will be "The development of paper manufacture in India," and for the following year: "To what extent and in what way is it the duty of the University to encourage scientific agriculture." As papers on the latter subject will not have to be sent in until July 1898, competitors ought not to find it difficult to obtain ample material for mastering the question in the interval. To compete for the Pundit Bhagwanlal Indraji Gold Medal and Prize, graduates must not have held degrees more than fifteen years. The subject selected is "A Brief Survey of the ancient towns and cities of the Maharashtra country in the pre-Mahomedan period, namely, 1000 A. D." Those who have graduated within the last ten years will be eligible to compete for the Vishvnath Narayen Mandlik Gold Medal, the subject being "A Comparison of Aryan Manners and Morals as disclosed in the great epics, Ramayen and Mahabharat." In every case the competitions mentioned will be subject to the following condition:—Each essay should be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name, and should be accompanied by a sealed cover, containing the name of the competitor and a declaration that the essay sent in by him is *bona-fide* his own composition.

THE FIRE ON BOARD THE STEAM-SHIP NADERI.

The following is the official report submitted by Superintendent Ingram, of the Dock Police, to the Commissioner of Police, regarding the fire which broke out, on Wednesday night, on board the Bombay and Persian Steam Navigation Company's steam-ship Naderi, lying in the Prince's Dock:—

At 8-30 p.m., the captain's servant of the steam-ship Naderi noticed smoke coming up through the engine-room skylight. The police were at once communicated with, and in a few minutes the dock fire-brigade, under Mr. Hand, the Dock Superintendent, were at work, the hoses being coupled to the hydraulic and main hydrants. The engine-room skylight was broken open, and three jets of water played on the fire. The heat and smoke was so great that it was impossible to enter the engine-room. Lieutenant Richardson, R. N., with a detachment of seamen and an engine from Her Majesty's steam-ship Tenasserim, were present on the wharf, should their services have been required. Great assistance was rendered by the P. and O. officers and quartermasters. Five Municipal engines arrived, but were not brought into use. Mr. Nicholls and a number of his men worked with the dock engine. The dredger Pholas was brought alongside the steamer, and her centrifugal pumps flooded the engine-room. The fire originated in the engine-room and the store-room, which contained 50lb. of packing, a quantity of jute waste being below the flooring in a recess. The store-room had a wooden flooring and front (saturated more or less from continued use with oil), the after bulkhead being the iron transvene bulkhead, which separated the engine-room from the afterhold. This bulkhead became red hot, and a cargo (bags of jovari), dunnage, and the wooden casing of a pipe in the starboard forepart of the afterhold caught fire. The store-room was completely gutted. Up to the present it is not possible to say what the origin of the fire was or the amount of damage done. The jute (waste) below the flooring of the store-room was only partially burnt.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ganges, Captain T. F. Creery, will sail, to-day, for London and Brindisi, with the English mails and the following passengers:—

For London.

Broome, Capt H D	Littledale, Mr H
Christie, Mr A	Macallister, Capt
Cairncross, Mr J	Stewart, Capt R
Gordon, Lt Mol. J	Way, Lieut A S
Kaitan, Mr	

For Brindisi.

Cobb, Mr H V	Preston, Rev W B
Daly, Capt H D	Robertson, Mr B
Hill, Mr Justice	Sparling, Major J P
Moran, Mr W E	

For Aden.—Mr F S Lamb.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s. s. Oriental, 21st August, 1896.

For Brindisi—Mr J Hogan; Mr Lavinge; Surg-Major T H D Gimletti; Mr and Mrs F M Scott, child, and two infants; Mr Wetherill; Mr R H A Thomas; Mr Abdul Karim, wife, and son; Mr J P Orr; Mr W G Reynolds; Lieut F Fisher; and Mr H S Mullins.

For London—Miss Perham; Mr S R Daniels; Mrs J S Mackintosh; Mr and Mrs R D N Wadia; Mrs Price and child; Mrs Cotton; Mrs Gibbons; Mr E A de Brett; Col and Mrs D G Pitcher; Mr F Reilly; and Mr R J Whitten; Miss Brooks; Miss Bade-Brown; Mr N M Wilson; Mr R Leas; Mrs Mackenzie; Mr G Blackwell; Mrs Hatchs and child; Mr E W Lewis; Mrs Deering, child, infant and nurse; Sister Mary Gertrude; Surg. Major and Mrs French Mullen; Mr W Harvey; Miss Perham; Mr and Mrs W K Thomson; and Mrs Bradshaw.

Per s. s. Shannon, 28th August, 1896.

For Brindisi—Mr J C Woodroffe; Mr H E A Cotton; and Lieut W M Coldstream.

For London—Mr A Ogilvey.

Per s. s. Sutlej, 4th September, 1896.

For Brindisi—Mr W C Bonnerjee.

Per s. s. Ganges, 11th September 1896.

For Brindisi—Mr and Mrs Donaldson; Mr Ameer Ali; and Mr F W Richardson.

For London—Mr Stevens.

THREATENED COLLAPSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The complaint I made some weeks ago about the dangerous condition of the window weather frames of a house in Apollo Street, Fort, occupied by a leading mercantile firm, attracted the eye of our Energetic Municipal Executive Engineer, who, I believe, caused the owner at once to pull them down, and the same has been partially replaced, but the owners seem to have forgotten to remove the wooden weather frame on the godown, under which not infrequently many poor coolies sit to take their meals or rest, and I am afraid there will one day be a breaking of skulls if that frame is not forthwith pulled down or repaired. Some windows are also half gone, and on the whole the sight of the street leading to Dockyard is disfigured, to say nothing of the possibility of accidents, as I have often seen little children standing against the broken window rails. The municipal officials should again inspect the building in question.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 13. A PEDESTRIAN.

THE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION MATCHES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I had the pleasure of witnessing the keenly contested first match of the second round between the Proprietary and the New High Schools. There, and at almost every match that I have witnessed, I have observed many people complaining about the habit, on the part of the cricket teachers of the schools, of running down on the field whenever a ball is sent for four, or when a wicket is down, to instruct the captain to change the bowler or to change the field, or to instruct the batsman to play a fast or a slow game. When these teachers are hissed by the assembled crowd, they send written instructions to the captain through their sepoys or some young boys. This habit is mostly observed in the case of native schools, and especially of one or two prominent ones. The Athletic Association Committee should take severe notice of this as the schoolboys who have an experienced cricketer as their instructor in their tent, always gain undue advantage over their rivals who have not the same good fortune.—Yours, &c.,

D.

INDIAN MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—On the 31st of July last your contemporary had an article on the above subject. In this article it is stated that there are two ways only of getting into the public service. "Patronage is one way, and proved merit and ability the other." It is then argued that the "reformers" are advocating a policy for manning a department by "patronage." How such a conclusion is arrived at is not quite clear, neither is it quite clear how the "reformers" are making a "subtle distinction between the Indian Medical Service and the open profession of medicine—considering, as the article contends, that the Indian Medical Service is absolutely and wholly recruited from the open profession of medicine." It seems to be overlooked that the contention is not the want of merit or ability, but the want of justice. The whole burden of the memorial is, let the Indian Medical Service keep to their own preserves—the army. They are selected, it is true, from the "open profession of medicine," but have special training for army requirements. It rather strikes an outsider here, why Military titles such as Surgeon-Captain, Surgeon Lieut.-Col., &c., when in civil posts? The memorialists along with many others hold that our hospitals and private practise should now be thrown open to the "open profession of medicine" outside the army. The army medical recruits are trained for army needs, where medical men are not especially required to take charge of obstetric hospitals for instance, neither are they required as lecturers on Botany or Bacteria in Medical Colleges. Under the present system, it is said, such posts are bestowed upon those in the Indian Medical Service, whose promotion comes next, or patronage, regardless of fitness. Be this as it may. One thing is certain, should the reformers request lend weight, "Our boys" at least would have one more channel thrown open to them, from which they are at present practically debarred. Illustrations go a long way, so let us take our own Bombay island as an example. It is said that on Malabar Hill alone there are no less than from 10 to 12 of the faculty from the Indian Medical Service in civil employ and private practice, and not one Englishman who hails from the "open profession of medicine," in practice on his own account. It is even stated that if you take the whole town and island of Bombay that there are not more than three or four all told in private practice apart from the Indian Medical Service, while there are from 15 to 20 from the Indian Medical Service. That is the practice, and good appointments are monopolised here as every where else in India by the army. This aspect of the question naturally affects those who are perplexed as to what to do with their boys.

Then the Chemical Analyser's Department is made a sort of scapegoat of, but this difficulty, too, would be more easily overcome if there were more scope permitted. This field, too, is opening out even in India, as chemical analysers are to be found outside either the open profession of medicine or the Indian Medical Service. However, it has to be remembered that in all changes, even for the better, there is never a good without its accompanying evil, only let us hope that in this case the evil may be a mitigated evil. In relation to the financial aspect of the question, on which, by the way, the article in question does not touch, if, as it is maintained, that the proposed change in the present system means a saving of 20 to 30 lakhs, then here, too, the subject seems to be worthy of consideration.—Yours, &c.,

SARAH S. GOSTLING.

Malabar Hill, Aug. 13.

KATHIAWAR TEACHERS' GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The remarks made by your correspondent, A. B., in your issue of the 5th instant, in relation to the "Kathiawar Teachers' Grievances," induce me to throw more light, by way of reply, on the question raised by your correspondent, "M," and supported by me, as "A. B." justly thinks it is of vital importance. So will you kindly give space to the following brief observations in your columns? At the outset I cannot but express my delight and thanks to your correspondent, "A. B.," for taking up the controversy and then meet his remarks with open arms as much good is expected to accrue from the honest discussion on the merits of so important a question. Setting aside for a moment certain irrelevant matters introduced in his article, and looking to the substance of his remarks, your readers can easily see that he fully shares the views set forth by "M.," and supported by me, on the main points of the question. But wrapt up in his own concerns for interchangibility, and bewildered for reasons best known to him at an equitable demand of justice for the matriculates, he seems to have conveniently forgotten to pay any regard to the other points. I shall deal with the three points of the question in the order as summarised by him. Interchangibility—As he is at one with "M.," and prompt enough to support him on this point of the question, it requires no further discussion. Supersessions—He appears to have made an unavailing attempt at winking at the broad truth and eluding stern facts of this point by an evasive statement as "Man is liable to err, &c." Not contented with this he, in contradiction to the real supersessions complained of by M.," goes the length of assuring your readers, as if in palliation of the acknowledged defects of certain concesssions said to have been made by the department in favour of the matriculates. But these concessions must have been founded on no other basis than his airy imagination. In endeavouring to contradict bare facts he has disclosed his own intolerable ignorance. I should like to inquire of him two out of many instances that can be quoted, as he says, of matriculates having been appointed or raised to a post worth coveting by a graduate or to a post that the department can offer. If he alludes to certain exceptional cases of the olden times when there was no university, and men of higher qualifications not available, it has, I should venture to say, no bearing on the present state of things complained of by "M." On the contrary, even by an excursive glance at the official directory, your readers will be struck to find typical instances of supersessions, which are too numerous to mention here, of matriculates by matriculates and others, and thus convinced that they are not an exception but the rule. Promotion of able matriculates of length of service—When your correspondent "A. B." is frank enough to admit the justice of promoting efficient and experienced matriculates to the High School proper, and "M" has urged the same in explicit terms in your issue of the 7th ultimo, where the material difference lies I am at a loss to know.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 10. T.

RAINFALL IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The reports on July rainfall in the Bombay Presidency are summarised in the following general remarks:—

Deccan.—In the districts bordering on the Sahyadris excessive and injurious rain fell in the second fortnight. Crops damaged by heavy rain in Khandesh, Nasik, Poona and Satara districts, where resowing of some crops will be necessary. In Sholapur, on the other hand, and in one or two talukas of Poona bordering on Sholapur crops suffered to some extent from deficiency of rain. Ahmednagar fared better: the fall in that district being sufficient and seasonable. Only late jowari suffered slightly towards the close of the month. Long break wanted in all districts except Sholapur. Floods added to the injury done by excess of moisture. Sowings nearly over. Transplantation in progress.

Karnatak.—In the western portion of Dharwar and Belgaum rain was sufficient for paddy, but somewhat injurious to other kharif crops. Elsewhere, including the whole of Bijapur, excepting the short fall of rain on the 14th and 15th, month's rain fell mostly in the fourth week, and was deficient, especially in Bijapur, where kharif sowings retarded and more rain badly wanted at end of month.

Konkan.—Excepting in Ratnagiri and in coast talukas of Kanara rain was heavy and injurious to crops. In Thana it checked all agricultural operations and washed away standing crops in places. Transplantation of rice nearly over. Break urgently wanted in Kolaba and Thana. Heavy floods reported from the latter district.

Gujarat.—Most of the month'a rain fell on the 1st and 5th and in the second fortnight. Rain heavy and injurious in Surat and Broach, damaging jowar, bajri and cotton, necessitating resowing. In places crops washed away. In the other districts rain sufficient and useful. All crops thriving. Prospects good. Heavy floods causing damage to crops and property reported from Surat and Broach.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Thursday's observations.—Pressure has changed irregularly over South and South-West Bengal and a considerable part of North-West India, but has risen elsewhere. The rise has been rapid over Burma. The depression has hardly changed, but the centre is slowly approaching the coast near Balasore. The winds are cyclonic and are inclined to increase in force around the head of the Bay. They are very variable over the Gangetic Plain, and southerly over the Western Desert; elsewhere normal monsoon winds prevail. The mean temperature is excessive in the greater part of Northern India, but below normal elsewhere. Jacobabad reports a maximum of 105 degrees. General rain has fallen over Burma and the head of the Bay, and showers in Assam, North Bengal, and Upper India. General light to heavy rain has fallen in the West Coast districts and the Central Provinces, and general moderate showers in Madras.

The net receipts of the South Indian Railway for the half-year ended 30th June last, amounted to Rs. 20,00,000, the Company's surplus profits being Rs. 1,39,000. The net receipts for the corresponding half-year of 1895 amounted to Rs. 20,48,732, the Company's profit being Rs. 1,48,769.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji presided at the adjourned monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation held yesterday afternoon, when there were also present:—The Hon. Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Messrs. Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Bhagwandas Narrotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar, Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, C. T. Burke, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Messrs. Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, H. I. B. Hargrave, Hari Sitaram Dikshit, Hasambhai Visram, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas Bhaisett, Jamsetji C. Jamsetji, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jijibhoy Framji Petit, Kaikhosroo Nowroji Kabraji, Kaliandas Keshavdas, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadya, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Messrs. G. Lund, Manekshah J. Taleyarkhan, O. V. Muller, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, the Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Messrs. B. Phillips, S. Rebsch, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Vandrawandas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Messrs. R. H. Vincent, and Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar.

FLUSHING THE DRAINS.

THE MEDICAL UNION AGAIN.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta had given the following notice of motion:—"That the Corporation are of opinion that it is essential for the preservation of the health of the City that there should be, in place of the present partial and intermittent one, a complete and regular system for flushing all the drains, and the Municipal Commissioner is requested to prepare and lay before the Corporation a complete scheme for carrying out such flushing with fresh or salt water, or both, as may be feasible, in different parts of the City, with detailed estimates of the cost."

In moving the above resolution the Hon. Mr. Mehta said that the question being one which effected very largely the sanitation of the town, it would have been very much better if the Medical Union had devoted their attention to this important subject than the one to which they had recently drawn their attention. The Medical Union would have proved themselves more useful in this than in the way they did on a former occasion when they sent them futile propositions. He disclaimed all rudeness towards the members of the society, whom he so much respected, but he might mention that the remarks that were made on the occasion were not made out of want of courtesy, but out of disappointment and vexation.

The President: This is not relevant to the subject before the Corporation.

Dr. Bhalchandra: Sir, I rise to a point of order.

The President: I have already ruled Mr. Mehta out of order.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said he wished to explain how he was connected with the remarks made in the matter of the Medical Union.

Mr. Master: What is the good of alluding to that subject?

Mr. Mehta contended that his remarks were perfectly relevant to the question before the Corporation, and he might say that the remarks made the other day in connection with the society were not out of rudeness towards that society, but of disappointment and vexation that something useful was not submitted to the Corporation.

Mr. Shroff: It is the Grant Medical College Society.

The President: It was a meeting of the profession called by the Grant Medical College Society.

Mr. Mehta: I leave it to my friends on my right and on my left to decide which society it was. (Laughter.)

Mr. Mehta then, speaking on the proposition, referred at some length to what had been done by the Corporation in previous years in connection with the question of flushing with lake and salt water, and while doing so he alluded to the experiments made by Mr. Kemp, of Messrs. Kemp and Co., chemists, who was at the time a member of the Corporation, and who reported to the Corporation that salt water did not generate, as had been stated by others, noxious gases, but was on the contrary very useful for flushing purposes. The question had since been dropped, but as it was now ripe for determination, it might be referred to the Commissioner to prepare and lay before the Corporation a complete scheme for carrying out such flushing with fresh or salt water. The speaker next referred to an article appearing in a local newspaper in which a mention was made about the drains in Paris which were so large as to to permit men passing through them without perceiving any smell. The system in Paris, he said, was a peculiar system. He had been furnished with books and information by Mr. Darashah Chichgar, showing that there were underground excavations, which were utilized for the purposes of drains, under which water pipes and gas pipes and all sorts of pipes were laid. It was possible to flush thoroughly and systematically these drains because they had an unlimited supply of water from the river. Mr. Mehta then related an intance in which a drain pointed out to him by Mr. Murzban, the Executive Engineer, though it contained about two feet of solidified silt, it did not emit a particle of any offensive smell on account of its being flushed with rain-water. He submitted the motion in the hope that it would be carried.

Mr. K. M. Shroff seconded the motion, observing that Mr. Mehta was not only at home with questions of law and finance, but also with matters of drainage, which had been so clearly explained.

Mr. S. Rebsch said that water for flushing purposes might be obtained from various tanks in the city, such as the Babulla, the Mumbadavie, and the Gowalia tanks, which contained waters at a high level. They would by using the tank water be letting the foul water, and replacing it from the mains. Some of those tanks would not require even filling up again, as there were natural springs under them.

Professor Muller said that there were other sources of water in Bombay besides the tank water. Those who had studied the working of Shone system of drainage must have discovered an enormous amount of continuous and powerful flow of water. Excavations in Girgaum had also shown that there was a tremendous force of subsoil water.

Mr. Manekshah Taleyarkhan remarked that the use of subsoil water for flushing purposes would drain the water underneath the low-lying parts of the city, thus improving the health of the town.

Mr. Wacha welcomed the resolution, because a great hue and cry had been raised about the increased mortality in the town. The medical society, about whom they had heard so much lately, had made no suggestions, but had sent in resolutions which were of a most impracticable character. (Laughter.)

Mr. Rebsch: Mr. President, is Mr. Wacha in order? We have all heard so much about the society before. (Hear, hear, laughter, and applause.)

Mr. Wacha said that he was not in the Corporation Hall when Mr Mehta made a reference to the society, and was ruled out of order. He, however, thought he was in order inasmuch as he wished to point out that the resolution proposed by Mr. Mehta was of a practical character and further showed by comparison that the resolutions submitted by the society the other day were of a contrary character.

Mr. Bomanji Master: Mr. Wacha is out of order.

Mr. Wacha: Mr. Bomanji Master is not the President of the Corporation.

The President: Go on Mr. Wacha.

Mr. Wacha, continuing, said that he welcomed Mr. Mehta's resolution because it was practicable, but he could not say so as regarded the suggestions made by the medical society, which were impracticable and unacademical (Loud laughter.)

Dr. Bhalchandra said that he did not stand to oppose the resolution, but he could not help remarking that whenever any such suggestion as was embodied in Mr. Mehta's resolution was brought forward by a medical member of the Corporation, it was generally pooh-poohed, and was deemed impracticable. (Laughter and applause.) But if such a proposal came from the leader of the opposition, it was, on the other hand, deemed most parcticable. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. Wacha: Nonsense.

Dr. Bhalchandra failed to understand its logic. (Hear, hear.) some time ago his friend, Dr. Katrak, brought forward a motion for the purpose of utilising the sea-water.

Mr. Mehta: No. no.

Dr. Bhalchandra: Will you please hear me.

Continuing, Dr. Balchandra said that Dr. Katrak brought forward a similar proposition, but he received scant support from the Corporation. He repeated that he did not wish to oppose the resolution, but what he desired to say was that propositions brought forward by medical members, should not be received in the fashion in which they had lately been received. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Medical gentlemen were always ready to support measures brought forward in the interest of the sanitation of the town. (Hear, hear.) He wished that no reference had been made that evening to the very irritating and annoying incident—he meant the attack which had been made by his friend, Mr. Wacha, against the medical society. (Cries of hear, hear, and loud and prolonged cheers.)

Mr. Wacha: It was no attack.

Dr. Bhalchandra: It was a most unopportune and unwarrantable attack. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) If Mr. Wacha and Mr. Mehta intended to show that the resolutions sent by the society were in any way impracticable, they ought to have asked the society for more practical suggestions, but they ought not to have treated the society in the manner they did. (Hear, hear.) It was certainly very derogatory to the dignity of the Corporation to have treated such a society in that manner. (Loud applause.)

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said that Dr. Bhalchandra had misrepresented what he had stated the other day to the Corporation.

The President: That is not the subject before the Corporation.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said that Dr. Balchandra having made certain remarks against him, he ought to be allowed to reply. He wished to show that it was a misrepresentation on the part of Dr. Bhalchandra. He never joined in the rudeness, but he had done exactly what Dr. Bhalchandra said he ought to have done.

Mr. Master: Do you not know what Mr. Wacha said on the occasion? He attacked the society, and

you endorsed every word that had fallen from him. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

Mr. Mehta said that he endorsed what had fallen from Mr. Wacha on the subject matter only, and nothing else. He took care to give the grounds upon which he thought that the resolutions sent by the society were futile.

Mr. Bomanji Master: What about the discourtesies shown to the society?

Mr. Mehta: I was not connected with the discourtesy, because, as you all well remember, it was at my suggestion that courtesy was shown to the society.

Mr. Master: No courtesy whatever was shown.

Mr. Mehta, continuing, said that it was at his suggestion that courtesy was shown to the society by the addition of the latter portion of the resolution, which stated that a reply be sent to the president of the society. It was wrong to say that he was guilty of the slightest discourtesy to that body. He asserted then, and he again asserted now, that the resolutions were submitted to the Corporation without sufficiently even endeavouring to enquire into the subject. They were also, he repeated, of a futile character.

Mr. Master: Why did you not ask them to make further enquiries and submit practical suggestions?

Mr. Mehta, continuing, said that Dr. Bhalchandra had stated that a similar resolution had been brought forward by Dr. Katrak, and it was pooh-poohed by the Corporation. Nothing of the kind had happened. Dr. Bhalchandra seemed to have forgotten what Dr. Katrak's motion, referred by him, was. While chivalrously supporting Dr. Katrak, Dr. Bhalchandra appeared to have forgotten that Dr. Katrak had not brought forward any resolution on the question of flushing the drains with sea-water, but it was a resolution of a totally different character. He (Mr. Mehta) supported Dr. Katrak on the occasion, and was it, he asked, treating Dr. Katrak's proposition with rudeness and discourtesy? He (Mr. Mehta), regretted that Dr. Bhalchandra should have attacked him without having any knowledge of the circumstances under which Dr. Katrak's proposition was passed by the Corporation.

Mr. Master: But what about the discourtesy shown to the society? (Loud laughter.)

The President: Please allow Mr. Mehta to proceed.

Mr. Mehta: I have always treated Mr. Master with a great deal of indulgence. I won't lose my temper. Mr. Master may lose his, but I will not lose mine (Laughter.)

The resolution being put to the vote, was carried unanimously.

MAJOR TULLOCH'S CLAIM.

The Corporation next considered the letter to the Secretary, from the Commissioner, forwarding Major Tulloch's letter, stating that, as the Municipality throughout the many years that he had been associated with them, acted towards him in the fairest and most generous manner, he requested that his letter on the subject of the fees payable to him be considered as withdrawn.

Dr. Bhalchandra proposed that the letter be recorded, the Corporation expressing their appreciation of the courteous action of Major Tulloch in the matter.

Mr. Rebsch did not think the Corporation were to be congratulated upon the result. If they were to treat everybody in the manner they did Major Tulloch, they would soon lose their good name.

Mr. Unwalla observed that, as trustees of the public money, they could not go beyond the legal advice, and the Corporation only acted in the matter as they were advised by their solicitors.

Dr. Bhalchandra's proposition was then carried.

QUARRYING SANDSTONE AT MAHIM.

Dr. Bhalchandra proposed that the following be recorded:—Resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 4057, dated 22nd July 1896, as under:—That, with reference to their Resolution No. 3836, of 9th instant, the Corporation be informed that the Standing Committee can only in proper cases approve of notices being issued by the Commissioner to owners of particular quarries or excavations, requiring them to discontinue working the same or prescribing conditions and restrictions under which the same should be worked. The previous resolution of the Committee was with regard to Messrs. Teju, Kaya and Company, contractors, who had been stopped from excavating sandstone by a notice issued by the Commissioner with the approval of the Standing Committee, and on an application from the said contractors the Standing Committee adhered to their former resolution. The Committee have no power to put a stop to quarrying in general or in any district, and can only deal with each case brought before them on its merits. "In the case of the Tramway Company, the Committee approved of the conditions and restrictions the Commissioner proposed to impose upon them, as they considered that, on those conditions and with those restrictions, there would be no risk of danger or nuisance. Resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 4061, dated 22nd July 1896, as under:—"That memorandum No. 7503, dated 21st instant, from the Commissioner, forwarding letter from the Bombay Tramway Company regarding the question of quarrying sandstone in the Mahim District be forwarded to the Corporation, in continuation of the Committee's resolution No. 2765, dated 24th June last. Resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 2765, dated 24th June 1896, as under: That, in reply to his letter, dated 20th instant, Dr. De Monte be furnished with a copy of the Commissioner's report, No. 4147, dated 3rd idem, and he be informed that the permission to excavate sandstone in the Mahim district has only been granted for one year, and on the distinct understanding that the Tramway Company shall arrange for the excavation being done by its own staff, that the excavations shall be filled up with sweet earth, and that an agreement be taken from the Tramway Company, containing such conditions as the Commissioner, in consultation with the Executive Engineer and the Health Officer, may deem necessary to prevent nuisance or danger to public health. The Standing Committee do not apprehend that any nuisance or danger to health will arise owing to the concession granted to the Tramway Company, and exception in favour of that body was only permitted in view of the very special circumstances of the case and to obviate what, the Committee have been assured, would have resulted in grave public inconvenience. That the petition from the residents of Mahim be forwarded to the Corporation with a copy of this resolution. He said that the resolution of the Corporation on the subject was illegal as the Committee could not make a general order prohibiting all sandstone quarrying.

Mr. Mehta said that he expected that Dr. Bhalchandra would tell the president that the Committee were sorry for their mistake, and they thanked the Corporation for having led them to the discovery of section 382, of which on the previous occasion the Committee and the Commissioner seemed to have no knowledge.

Mr. Vincent remarked that the Corporation's previous resolution was a note of a vote of censure against the Standing Committee. The members present on the last occasion were all made to believe that the Committee had done wrong, and done something which they had no power to do. The present resolution of the Committee showed their position clearly in the matter.

The Hon. Mr. Dharamsi remarked that the present discussion was more of a mere fight for words than any discussion on a point of law. He explained that the Committee had no power to stop sandstone quarrying unless the Commissioner went to them and asked permission to serve a notice to prohibit the work. He wished Dr. Bhalchandra had not termed the Corporation's resolution an illegal one.

After some further discussion Dr. Bhalchandra withdrew the word "illegal," but he submitted that the Corporation's resolution was unwarranted.

The motion was then put to vote and carried.

The Corporation then adjourned.

ARBITRARY REGULATIONS IN GOA.

RESTRICTIONS ON RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, AUG. 9.

THE Administrator of Bardez lately issued an order prohibiting the use of musical instruments to accompany religious singing in the Catholic Churches and Chapels without his special permission or of his Regedor. Those who know that no ceremony of any solemnity in the Churches at Goa is celebrated without the aid of musical instruments and singing, will be surprised that such an order should have been issued by a delegate of his Most Faithful Majesty in a Catholic country like Goa. The feast of St. Anthony was being celebrated lately in a chapel at Anjuna, when the Regidor of the place sent word to the president of the feast and to the chaplain just at the eleventh hour that no instrumental music would be allowed. The president had taken the precaution to obtain permission from the Administrator which was shown to the police sepoys, but they would not recognise it, causing a great disturbance to the divine service. The scandalous interference was brought to the notice of his Grace the Patriarch Archbishop, who issued an order censuring the Regidor, and advising him not to interfere any more in religious matters, which were of the competence of ecclesiastical authorities. The censure of the prelate indirectly reflected upon the Administrator, whose order the Regedor was executing, and to revenge himself the Administrator issued another order, which was published by tom-tom at Anjuna, that no one in future will be allowed to go to the Church or the Chapel who is not clad with trousers under pain of suffering three days' imprisonment and a fine of eight annas. In consequence of this order, it is reported that the Regidor entered the Church to-day (Sunday), and sent away some poor fellows who were hearing mass because they had not on them the regulation dress.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots: 33, Harringdon Road-London England.

ZOROASTRIANISM.

LECTURE BY DR. NISHIKANTA.

DR. NISHIKANTA'S lecture on "Zoroastrianism" came off at the Framji Cowasji Institute, on the 4th instant, at 6 p.m., before a large gathering, composed chiefly of Parsees, and a sprinkling of Hindus and Europeans. The lecture lasted nearly an hour, and was listened to with unbroken attention and occasional applause. We give below the substance of it:—

There was a period when the ancestors of the Iranian Parsees and of the Aryan Hindus lived together in the same place, followed the same pursuits, sacrificed to the same gods, and spoke, more or less, the same language. They must have continued to do so for some time, till a schism arose which made the one tribe migrate towards the West and settle down in what has since then been called Iran, and the other towards the South and settle down in the land of the "Hapta Hindus," or of the Seven Rivers, called India. They called themselves "Aryans," i.e., of the noble race. The ancestral homestead they had left behind they were in the habit of calling "Ariya-na-vaijo." This "Ariayana-vaijo" was probably somewhere towards the north-eastern slopes of the Hindu-Kush round the plateau of Pamir, called "Bam-i-duniya," or "the roof of the world," the mountainous countries drained by the Sir Zarafshan and the Amu. When the Aryans lived in those regions, they were chiefly pastoral and agricultural in their pursuits. Their wealth was their cattle. They called their gods "Ahuras" or "Asuras," i.e., living spiritual beings, and "Devas," i.e., beings of light. After the schism the gods of the Parsees became the demons of the Hindus and "vice versa." The lecturer illustrated this point by several examples from the Veda and Avesta. He then spoke of the similarity that exists between the sacrificial rites of both the races. But the similarity of the two languages, the Zend and the Vedic Sanskrit, is so close that one who knows Vedic Sanskrit well can, with a slight help from comaparative philology, read the Avesta without much difficulty. As Professor Darmesteter has put it: The Veda is the real key to the Avesta. The two languages bear the same relation to each other as French to Italian, or Maharati to Guzerati. It is to the labours and researches of some European scholars that we are indebted for our present knowledge of the ancient language and religion of the Parsees. The first European who undertook to reveal the Avesta to the civilised world was a young Frenchman, called Anquetil du Perron. His work was continued by Eugene Burnouf in France, and was perfected by Spiegel and Haug in Germany. Professor Darmesteter, who died two years ago in Paris, has also done some useful work in the same line. The latest worker in the same field is Dr. Mills, of Oxford, whose edition of the Five Gathas is perhaps the most beautiful and complete that has yet been given to the world. The Sacred Books of the Parsees still extant are the following: (1) The Yasna, including the five Gathas; (2) the Visparad; (3) the Vendidad; and (4) the Khordeh-Avesta. Of these the five Gathas are the earliest and the most important, and are attributed to Spitama Zarathustra himself. The lecturer then descanted on the two sacred formulas: the Ahunavairya and the Ashem-vohu, which, he said, were to the Parsees what the Lord's Prayer was to the Christians, the Bismillah to the Mahomedans, the Gayitri to the Brahmins, and the Noble Eightfold Path to the Buddhist, yet it is not easy to make out what they really mean. He read two translations of the Honovar, the one by Dr. Haug and the other by Professor Darmesteter, but they widely differed from each other. So far, however, is certain that the burden of both is in praise of Asha or Righteousness as the highest good through good thoughts, good words, and good deeds. But do the Parsees of the present day really follow Righteousness! Sir Moner Williams had once said that the Parsees rather worship the Rupee; that although they do not bow to the hideous idols of some of the Hindu sects, yet they most sincerely worship the silver image of the fair goddess Victoria, on that poor, depreciated coin, which is the source of so much trouble and anxiety in these days. The lecturer exhorted the Parsees to pay heed to this warning voice, and prove to the Oxford savant as well as to the whole world that, though they may like the Rupee—and so do Englishmen: by Jove! don't they!—they love Righteousness a hundred times more!

The lecturer then gave extracts from the five "Gathas," and such portions of the Yasna which are characteristic. From the extracts he generalised the following facts:—That the religion which Spitama Zarathustra founded was a pure monotheism which believed in one eternal Being, called Ahura-mazda; that there were two eternal principles involved in it, called "Spento-mainyush and Angro-mainyush (Good and Evil), that there were seven attributes in it, called the Amesha-Spentas, that the best way to serve Ahura-mazda is to follow the Triad: "Humate, Hukhte, Huvrashte," i.e. good thoughts, good words, and good deeds; that those who follow this path will attain bliss, while those who do not, sorrow. Further, that this dualistic monotheism of Zoroaster was a protest against the multiplicity of the Devas worshipped by the ancestors of the Aryan Hindus. In fact, the ethical and spiritual reformation inaugurated by Zoroaster in the beliefs and practices of the common ancestors of the Parsees and the Hindus when they were living side by side in their original homestead was (to quote the words of a famous writer) in substance this: "The Vedic worship of natural powers and phenomena was superseded by a more distinctly ethical and personal interest. . . . In other words, the transition was from a child-life in Nature, fitful, susceptible, unconscious to the life of conscious will. . . . A great step was taken when the "Asura-Varuna" of the Rig Veda was enthroned as the Ahura-mazda of the Zend-Avesta, the one supreme Being, and the unique ethical Ideal; when the name God meant Righteousness; and "purity of heart, word and deed" became the Gayitre among texts."

Regarding the date of Zoroaster the lecturer said that, though the usual opinion is that he lived about 550 B. C., yet the evidence of language and the inscriptions of Behustan combine to show that he must have lived at least 1000 B. C. The events of his life are, more or less, uncertain. The same extraordinary events and marvellous feats are attributed to him as to all the other great prophets. It appears his father's name was Pouraschaspa, and his mother's Dogdo. He was even married, and had children. When about thirty years old, he was led into a vast wilderness where the Evil Spirit offered him all power and prosperity, provided he would fall down and worship him, to which Zoroaster characteristically replied: "Evil Glory, it is for thee or thy race that Douzakh (hell) is prepared. As for me, I will serve Harmazd!"

"Spento-mainyush and Angro-mainyush" are not two distinct Divinities, as it is commonly supposed, but rather represent two principles of the one and the same Being. The former is the Being and the latter Non-Being, the Spirit and Matter—the Light and Darkness, the Good and Evil. They are the Neumenon and Phenomenon of Kant, the thought and extension of Spinoza. They are the Parabrahma and the Maya of the Vedantists, the Puriasha and the Prakriti of the Sankhya. They are the centripetal and centrifugal forces, the laws of polarity of modern science. They are the eternal pair of opposites which you find always and everywhere in the Cosmos. In the moral world, they represent the higher divine intuitions of Man in constant conflict with his lower animal instincts. Those who fight for Truth, Justice and Love are the followers of "Spento-mainyush" or of Ahura-mazda while those who range themselves on the side of Tyranny, Falsehood and Hate are the slaves of "Angro-mainyush" or of Ahriman. Well have the Kabbalists said: "Demonest Deus inversus!" This principle of dualism is the source of all heroic deeds. It is strongest in the strongest and the most heroic souls. It is also the essential and underlying principle of all the greatest works of the dramatic art, from the "Prometheus" of Æschylos to the "Hernani" of Victor Hugo. Shakespeare, as you know, is full of it, and his best characters are those in whom the sharp contrasts of virtue and vice, good and evil are most strongly blended. But the modern drama that has brought this principle of dualism into the boldest relief is the "Faust" of Goethe, so that Samuel Laing does not hesitate to call it a "Zoroastrian drama." Hear what Doctor Faust says about the duality which he is conscious of in himself:—

> "Two souls, alas! are lodged in my wild breast,
> Which evermore opposing ways endeavour—
> The one lives only on the joys of time
> Still to the world with clamp-like organs clinging;
> The other leaves this earthly dust and slime
> To fields of sainted sires up-springing."
>
> "Faust." Part I.

Of modern English authors Carlyle, John S. Mill and Tennyson are also replete with it.

After enumerating the seven "Amesha-Spentas," which represent the seven Divine attributes of Ahura-mazda, the lecturer described the Fravashis or the Feroners as the guardian angels of men, animals, plants, and minerals. Because of the help they give in the perpetual conflict between Good and Evil these Fravashis are invoked and worshipped on all occasions. This worship of "the sainted dead" has been in vogue in all ages and climes, and is now-a-days found even in quarters where we should least expect it. Aguste Comte, the founder of the "systeme de la philosophie positive," has his Calendar of Philosophers just as good as the old Catholic Church has its Calendar of Saints, and it has been said that men like Littre and Taine in France, and John S. Mill and Huxley in England fully believed in and acted up to it. It is this spirit of adoration of the immortal Fravashis which moves George Eliot when in her "Spanish Gipsy" she sings:

> "O, that I might join that blessed choir
> Whose music makes the gladness of this world!"

The Vendidad is the "Smritis" of the Parsees. It consists of 22 fargards or chapters, and is a complete code of the religious, civil and criminal laws of the Parsees. It is evidently the joint product of the high priest, called Zarathustras, and is chronologically much later than the Gathas and the earlier "Yasna." In the Vendidad minute directions are given for the disposal of the dead and the rites of purification connected with them. The evil spirit is expelled from the corpse by the "four-eyed" dog being brought near and made to look at the dead ("sag-did"). This naturally reminds us of the "four-eyed" dogs of "yama" in the Vedas and of the three-headed Cerberus of the Greeks, watching the gates of the Hades. Dead bodies must be kept as far as possible from the holy elements of fire, earth and water, and placed on the highest summits, where there are always corpse-eating birds to consume them. The bodies must later on be laid on a building known as the "Dokma" or "The Tower of Silence." There is a bridge, called "Chinvat Peretu," which leads thither, but it is only the souls of the good who can pass it, while the wicked fall from it down in hell. Heaven is called "Garo-ekma-na and Ahu-Vahishta," from which comes the modern word Behisht. Hell is called "Drujo-de-mana and Duzhanha," from which is derived the modern word Duzakh. Resurrection seems also to be one of the tenets of Zoroastrianism, though it has been called into question by some authorities. By the command of the Ahura-mazda the great Prophet Sosyosh—the Messiah of the Parsees—will appear, resuscitate all the dead bodies, and hold judgments on all. The power of the Evil Principle will be completely broken, and Righteousness will reign supreme! Referring to Fire and Light as symbols of worship, the lecturer said that fire and light have been the two favourite symbols of worship with the Iranians as well as with the Indians from the most ancient times. Each family had its altar and its sacred fire. Thus the domestic hearth became "the holy of the holies." And not for the Indians and the Iranians alone, for the Greeks and the Romans had also their Hestia and Vesta where the hearth-flame was kept perpetually burning: "Pro oras and pro focis, i. e., for our altars and our hearths!"

This symbolical worship of Light is a wonderful intuition for those days when we consider that all the latest discoveries of modern science go to prove that this our Sun is the real source and centre of all cosmic energy—of all life and light—of all colour and beauty in this world. Its earliest accents are to be traced to the "Gayitre" of the Vedic seers, while the latest hymn dedicated to it is that of the Catholic saint, Cardinal Newmans:

> "Lead, kindly Light, amid the encircling gloom,
> Lead thou me on!"

Dr. Nishikanta concluded his lecture, amidst general applause, by reciting blind Milton's famous apostrophe to Light:

> "Hail, Holy light, offspring of Heaven first-born,
> Or of the Eternal co-eternal beam!" &c.

KATHIAWAR AGENCY COURTS.

THE QUESTION OF APPEALS.

THE following correspondence has been sent to us for publication:—

Judicial Department, Secretariat, Bombay, 28th July 1896.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to Question 4, forwarded with your letter of the 20th Instant, I am directed to state that His Excellency the Governor in Council does not regard matters comming under the Political control of Government as matters or branches of the administration within the meaning of No. VI. of the Rules under Section 2 of the Indian Councils' Act 1892, and to express regret that he is unable to admit the question.—I am, &c.,

(Signed.) S. L. BATCHELOR.

To the Honorable Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, C.I.E.

QUESTION NO. 4.

IV. Whether Government are aware that the system, under which Appeals from the decision of Agency Courts in Kathiawar and elsewhere are disposed of by the Bombay Government, is causing deep and general dissatisfaction among all parties concerned in them; and whether they would be pleased to consider the extreme advisability of devising, without undue delay, some measures by which the Appeals could be judicially heard and determined?

Bombay, 6th August 1896.

Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th July 1896, informing me with reference to No. 4 of the questions sent by me, that His Excellency in Council did not regard matters coming under the political control of Government as matters or branches of the Administration within the meaning of No. 6 of the Rules under Section 2 of the Indian Councils' Act of 1892, and that he was, therefore, unable to admit the question.

2. As the conclusion to which His Excellency in Council has thus arrived, depends, not upon the exercise of any discretion such as that vested in the President under No. 10 of the Rules, but rests on the legal interpretation of the Rules which determine, as provided by Section 2 of the Indian Councils' Act 1892, the extent of the statutory right of interpellation created and conferred by that Act of Parliament, I respectfully trust that I may be allowed to submit that the interpretation put upon Rule No. 6 is not sustained by anything contained in the Act of Parliament or the Rules made thereunder.

3. The right of asking questions is conferred upon Members of the Indian Legislative Councils, Imperial as well as Local, by Section 2 of the Act of 1892; and the same Section regulates the power of making rules for the Legislative Council of the Governor-General as for the Local Legislative Councils with regard to the asking of questions.

4. In the rules made by the Governor-General in Council under Section 2 of the Act of 1892, the main Rule is No. 5 which runs as follows:—

"(5.) Any question may be asked at any time by any member, subject to the following conditions and restrictions." (Referring only to matters of form notice, &c.)

It will be observed that there is no exception in the rule with regard to political matters. As a matter of fact, questions relating to political matters have been asked and answered in the Governor-General's Council. To cite only one of several instances, the following question was asked in that Council by the Hon'ble Rao Saheb Balwant Rao Bhuskute on the 8th February 1896:—

"(1.) Whether the attention of the Government of India has been directed to the surmises contained in some of the daily papers in regard to the suicide committed by Ram Chundra Sing Deo, the late Raja of Patna in the Central Provinces?"

"(2.) If so has any enquiry been made in regard to that matter?"

A long and detailed reply was given by the Hon'ble M. Woodburn which is given at pp. 121-2 of the Proceedings of the Governor-General's Legislative Council for 1896.

5. The Rules for the Bombay, as for the other Local Legislative Councils, made with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, are framed on the same lines and in the same words as the Rules for the Governor-General's Council with only suth changes as were necessitated by the limited authority of the Local Governments. The Bombay Rules No. 6 and 7 correspond with Rule No. 5 of the Viceroy's Council with the adaptation required by the limited and subordinate position of the Bombay Government and are as follows:—

"6. No question shall be asked or answered in the Council of the Governor, at a meeting of the Council for the purpose of making laws and regulations, as to any matters or branches of the Administration other than those under the control of the Governor in Council; and, in matters which are or have been the subject of controversy between the Governor-General in Council or the Secretary of State and the Local Government, no question shall be asked except as to matters of fact, and the answer shall be confined to a statement of facts."

"7. Except as provided above, any question may be asked by any Member subject to the following conditions and restrictions."

6. It will be observed that the general right of interpellation given by Rule 5 of the Governor-General's Council is preserved intact in Rules 6 and 7 of the Bombay Council, except in so far as the matter is not within the control of the Local Government. It is extremely improbable that, under these circumstances, the right of interpellation, which in the Superior Council does not exclude political matters, should not be of the same character and extent in the Local Council except in so far as political matters are not under its control.

7. But coming to the interpretation of the local rules by themselves, I venture to submit that they do not exclude matters within the political control of His Excellency in Council from the operation of the right of interpellation. Taking Rules 6 and 7 together, they can be formulated into the two following propositions so far as the question at issue is concerned, one positive and the other negative:—

'I. Any question may be asked by any member as to matters or branches of the Administration under the control of the Governor in Council.'

'II. No question shall be asked or answered as to any matters or branches of the Administration "not" under the control of the Governor in Council.'

8. It is clear that the wording of the Rules does not exclude from the right of interpellation matters or branches of the Administration under the "political" control of the Governor in Council. They cannot be interpreted otherwise, so as to exclude political matters, without adding words which are not to be found anywhere in the Rules.

9. It is difficult to conceive that it is intended to argue that matters or brances of the Administration under the political control of the Government are not matters or branches of the Administration in some special sense of the word "Administration." There is nothing in the Rules to show that the word "Administration" is not used in its ordinary general sense, and as it is used by Government themselves in their official declarations, e. g., in their 'Administration' Reports which include the head of political matters as one of its main branches or matters. Nor is there any warrant anywhere for putting such a restricted interpretation upon the word "Administration" as to exclude matters under the political control of Government.

10. The interpretation hitherto placed by His Excellency the Governor in Council on the Rules in regard to this point has been in conformity with my present respectful contention. On two occasions in 1896, the Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalwad put the following question and it was not disallowed on either. On the first occasion the reply was that the required information was asked for, and on the second, that it had not yet been received. Mr. Setalwad's question related to the same Agency Courts with which my question is also concerned, and was as follows:—

"Will Government be pleased to give information for the period of three years ending March 1895 in the following form regarding the various Agency Courts in the Bombay Presidency, including that of the Agent for the Sardars of the Deccan, if it is now received:—

Name of the Agency.	Total receipts of the Courts in the Agency by way of fees charged on the institution of suits, appeals, &c.	Appeal received by Government from decisions of such Courts. Civil. Total Number.	Civil. Total receipts by way of institution fees, if any, charged on such appeals.	Civil. How disposed of. Decision confirmed.	Civil. How disposed of. Reversed.	Civil. How disposed of. Varied.	Criminal. Total number.	Criminal. Total receipts by way of institution fees, if any, charged on such appeals.	Criminal. How disposed of. Sentenced confirmed.	Criminal. How disposed of. Reversed.	Criminal. How disposed of. Reduced or otherwise modified.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

11. In view of the above considerations, I respectfully venture to solicit His Excellency in Council to reconsider his decision with regard to my question No. 4, and to be pleased to allow it.—I am, &c.,

(Signed) PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA.

S. L. BATCHELOR, Esq., Secretary, Legislative Council.

Legislative Department, Secretariat: Bombay, 12th August 1896.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 6th instant relative to the admissibility of your question No. 4, I am directed to state that His Excellency the Governor, after careful consideration of the arguments adduced, regrets that he is unable to modify the decision previously communicated.—Faithfully yours,

S. L. BATCHELOR.

To The Hon'ble Mr. PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, C. I. E.

Bombay, 13th August 1896.

To the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, Calcutta.

Sir,—I have the honor to bring to the notice of His Excellency the Governor General in Council the decision of the Government of Bombay contained in the correspondence of which a copy is hereto annexed.

I respecfully venture to submit that the said decision is wrong in law for the reasons stated in my letter of the 6th August 1896 and to appeal to His Excellency in Council to revise and set it aside.—I have, &c.,

PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA.

Bombay, 13th August 1896.

To S. L. Batchelor, Esq., Secretary to the Legislative Council, Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honor to request His Excellency the Governor in Council to be pleased to forward the accompanying representation from me to the Government of India.—I have, &c.

PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA.

THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

A MEETING of the Central Committee of the Pasteur Institute was held at Smile on Monday. Surgeon-Major Clyghorn presided, and there were present: Major-General Badcock, Surgeon-Major-General Gore, Colonel Marshall, R. E., Surgeon-Colonel Raye, Brigade-Sugeon-Lieutenant-Colonels Franklin and Roe, Colonel Robertson, President of the Municipality, Surgeon-Major Ranking, Lieutenant-Colonel F. Leigh and Professor Haffkine. A preliminary discussion took place as to whether the site of the proposed Institute should be at Dagshai or Darjeeling. This arose out of a scheme submitted by the Bengal Committee under which the operations of the Institute would be on a much more extended scale than orginally proposed. They would include not merely anti-rabic inoculation, but anti-cholera treatment and the preparation of various vaccines, bacteriological research and inquiry into the causes of diseases, such as enteric and other fevers, "kala azr," berri berri, &c. It was announced that the commercial community of Calcutta would give a liberal support to an Institute founded on these lines, while the Bengal Government were prepared to give a site and house at Darjeeling. Mr. Haffkine strongly advocated work on the extended scale, pointing out that the number of patients suffering from hydrophobia would be very small. It was eventually decided to defer a decison as to the site until further information was obtained as to what subsidy the commercial bodies controlled by the Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, would give, and what aid the Bengal Government would afford. The general opinion was that the extended scheme was the best. The Honorary Secretary was empowered to invest the funds collected, amounting to nearly Rs. 70,000, in Government and other specified securities which were absolutely safe. The formation of a board of direction was postponed pending the settlement of the question as to the site of the Institute and the scope of its work.

A COBRA IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.

THE following letter, printed verbatim, but with the names of the station and guard left out, was officially sent in:—

"From the station master of B.—In obedience to your 5776 of 30th July, I beg to say that on the 7th instant, when No. 5 up passenger arrived here, I heard three or four third-class murmuring in third-class carriage No. 1279 saying a big serpent always going from one compartment to the other from the last night. Knowing from them that the serpent was now in the west end lateral compartment under the window venetion of the north side of the corner invisible to them, I run to the guard in charge of 5 up on that day and asked if I can kill the same. Mr. T. agreed, and he personally with his big foot and flag sticks in his hand went inside the said compartment to see. He and myself tried utmost to bring the snake out from inside the window, and, after a struggle and exertion, the serpent came out forcibly from inside the venetion and tried to bite the guard and my porters. It was a big cobra (Gohmon), about 4ft. long, big head, very poisonous. We had all sticks and lances with us and in a minute or two killed on the floor of the compartment and then taken out. The train in question was not detained at all. Started hence at right time, what was not a snake charmer's snake at all. Snake charmers snakes generally weak and is not so venomous. This as fierce as possible. Fortnuately the passengers in the carriage not beaten, nor my guard did meet any accident and my porter. Mr. T. was the guard. In this season they generally come out, but I don't know how and where it succeeded in getting in."

GOLD AND SILVER.

THE imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1896-97 up to 7th July are as follows:—

In the month of May 1896.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	49,17,516	63,75,494	1,12,93,010
Exports	17,08,367	14,61,605	31,69,972
Net Imports	32,09,149	49,13,889	81,23,038

To the end of the month of May 1896—(Progressive).

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	98,85,026	1,39,30,984	2,38,16,01
Exports	34,92,093	32,83,020	67,75,11
Net Imports	63,92,933	1,06,47,964	1,70,40,89

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1896-97.

Coins and Bullion received (assay value).

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of May 1896	4,283	29,14,078*	29,18,361
To the end of the month of May 1896. (Progressive)	3,91,518	46,54,738	50,46,256

Coined and Examined.

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of May 1896	......	14,07,756†	14,07,756
To the end of the month of May 1896 (Progressive)	1,86,642	18,81,605	20,68,247

* Of which Rs. 28,98,585 represent bullion received for British dollar coinage from the tenderers.

† Equivalent of 620,402 British dollras.

OPIUM REVENUE.

The opium revenue to date compared with the Estimates for the year 1896-97, up to 7th July 1896 are as follows:—

	In July 1896. Bengal.	In June 1896. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	42,25,000	14,00,000	56,25,000
Actual	42,82,600	11,02,075	53,84,675
Better than Estimate	57,600	.....	...
Worse than Estimate	.....	2,97,925	2,40,325

Four sales of Bengal opium and three months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay.

	To end of July 1896. Bengal.	To end of June 1896. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	1,69,00,000	40,00,000	2,09,00,000
Actual	1,71,11,495	25,41,500	1,96,52,525
Better than Estimate	2,11,025	.....	.....
Worst than Estimate	..	14,58,500	12,47,4750

RICKETTY Children and Faded Youth—should not be without Munk's Codlactone. Increases weight and flesh by leaps and bounds! Rs. 1-6. MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

DEMARCATION OF THE THANA FOREST.

THE following memorial has been signed by about 2500 of the inhabitants of the Umbargaon Peta and Dahanu Talooka in the District of Thana and forwarded to Government on the above subject:—

The humble petition of Gopal Trimbuk Karoolker, and others, landholders, and rayats, inhabitants of the Dahanu Talooka and Umbargaon Peta of the District of Thana, most respectfully sheweth,—That your memorialists are landholders and rayats of Dahanu-Umbargaon, and beg respectfully to submit to your Excellency in Council certain hardships from which they suffer owing to the Forest Settlement proceedings in Dahanu-Umbargaon, which were going on in that part of the country for the last three or four years, and which have recently been concluded and submitted for your Excellency's order. Your memorialists humbly beg that your Excellency in Council will be graciously pleased to consider the grievances of your memorialists set forth herein before passing final orders in the matter.

That the settlement in question has been made under the orders of your Government, under the Indian Forest Act VII. of 1878. Section 34 of the Act applies to lands under forest conservancy at the time of the Act coming into force. It declares that it shall be the duty of the Local Government, within twelve months of the Act coming into force, to consider, "according to justice, equity and good conscience," which of the lands then under forest conservancy should be classed as "Protected Forests" and which should be classed as "Reserved Forests."

That, accordingly, in 1879, that is, within twelve months of the Act becoming law, the Local Government did, under the aforesaid section, issue notifications constituting a large number of survey numbers situated in Dahanu and Umbargaon, and then under forest conservancy, protected forests within the meaning of the Act. The lands so constituded continued to be protected forests until the year 1893.

That in 1889 and 1893, however, the Local Government issued other notifications constituting the very same numbers which had been made protected Forests as aforesaid, reserved forests, and directed that any claims that the adjacent landholders and the public might have over them be submitted for adjudication to the Forest Settlement officer.

That thereupon your memorialists submitted a petition, dated December 1889, to the Government of Bombay (a copy of which, marked A, is annexed), praying that the notification might be withdrawn, as the Government had no power to reserve lands which had already been declared Protected Forests under section 34 of the Indian Forest Act. That in reply the Government were pleased to say that your memorialists should make the necessary representation to the Forest Settlement officer, Thana, when he proceeds to make his settlement inquiry.

That accordingly representatives from among your Memorialists appeared before the Settlement officer, and, among other claims and objections, submitted that the lands could not lawfully be made reserved forests.

That the Settlement officer, after hearing your memorialists, while partially allowing some of your momorialists' claims, altogether disallowed their aforesaid objection under section 34.

That your memorialists appealed from the whole of the orders of the Settlement officer, and by a petition, dated 23rd October, 1895, prayed that your Excellency might be pleased to appoint a special appellate court for the hearing of the appeals under the Forest Act. But your Excellency in Council considered "that sufficient reasons have not been shown for constituting a Special Forest Court" and rejected the petition. That the appeals came on for argument before the Collector of Thana, who has confirmed the orders of the Settlement officer, and has submitted the whole of the proceedings to your Excellency in Council for final orders. Your memorialists beg to append a copy, marked B, of the appeal which your memorialists made to the Collector in which the various grounds of objections to the Settlement officer's proceedings are briefly set forth.

That, as submitted above, your memorialists contend that the whole of the proceedings are ultra vires, inasmuch as no lands which have once been made protected forest under section 34 can at any subsequent stage be made reserved forest under the Act. The law gives the Local Government the option to constitute certain lands (that is, lands under forest conservancy) either protected or reserved forest. That option is to be exercised within a certain time. It was, as a matter of fact, exercised within that time, and the lands were made "Protected Forests." Your memorialists submit that under these circumstances the Government have no further power under the Act to revoke their own orders deliberatety made under the law, and to reserve the lands, so as to radically change the nature of the rights and privileges which your memorialists enjoyed while the forest was a protected one. If that were not so, the limit of twelve months within which the Government is to exercise the option according to justice, equity, and good conscience would be utterly meaningless. Your memorialists submit that it clearley was the intention of the Legislature, as it appears from the words of section 34, that the Government was to decide the question once and for all, within a certain period, as to whether it will make any particular lands of the description to which the section applied, protected or reserved, regard being had to the circumstances of each case, and that such decision should be final and binding on all parties concerned, and not liable to be altered at the pleasure of the Executive Government. Your memorialists therefore submit that the settlement proceedings which went on, on the basis that the lands in question were lawfully reserved under the Act, are altogether null and void, and your Excellency in Council will be graciously pleased to restore the lands to the category of protected forest lands, to which they belonged ever since the Forest Act came into force and up to the time when the new notifications aforesaid were issued.

That the next point to which your memorialists would beg to draw the attention of your Excellency in Council is the one treated of in paras. 19 to 22 of the Settlement officer, Mr. Orr's order (Exhibit. C.) Mr. Orr very candidly admits that mistakes have been made at the original survey by subordinates of the Survey Department, whereby lands in the actual occupation of rayats were omitted to be entered in their respective khatas, and were accordingly treated as if they were Government waste lands, though they have continued in the occupation of the rayats as before. It is clear that such mistakes on the part of the karkuns of the survey should not be allowed to prejudice the rights of the rayats, but, unfortunately for your memorialists, neither Mr. Orr nor the Collector in appeal has rectified the error. Your memorialists requested the Collector to take evidence on the point, but he declined to do so. Your memorialists feel aggrieved at this procedure, and pray that, as the mistake is admitted to have occurred, your Excellency in Council will be pleased to direct that such lands in the occupation of rayats, as were by mistake omitted to be entered in their names, may be now entered in their khatas, and should not be taken to be part of the forest waste, as has been done by the Settlement officer. In his judgment in appeal the Collector says that your memorialists are endeavouring to take advantage of their own wrong by claiming lands for which they have not paid any assessment. Your memorialists submit that this opinion is not justified. They were not responsible for the errors admittedly committed by the survey officer omitting lands from their khatas, and cannot be blamed for not paying dues which were never demanded. Your Excellency will permit your petitioners to suggest that the best course to correct the mistake and evident injustice is to direct that such lands should be entered in the names of the adjacent khatedars to whom they belong, at the revision survey which is now going on so as to avoid the necessity of a separate and independent inquiry. Your memorialists very keenly feel this injustice, as trees planted and reared by them in these lands have now been taken towards a reserved forest.

That the most unfortunate result, however, of the Settlement proceedings has been the great curtailment of the grazing area hitherto available for villagers. Your memorialists would respectfully submit that they look upon this curtailment as an evil which strikes at the root of their prosperity as agricultural communities in Dahanu-Umbargaon, and which is certain to reduce them to abject poverty and degradation. In the case of each village, more than half the area hitherto used for grazing and entered in the records of the survey, as reserved for free grazing, has been on an average withdrawn and taken towards a reserved forest which no cattle may enter. Your Excellency in Council can very easily imagine the immediate effect of such a withdrawal upon the number and the condition of the cattle in the country. Cattle in Dahanu-Umbargaon, with the previously existing grazing facilities, were never known to be in a very flourishing condition, nor was there any trade in cattle to show that grazing grounds were made use of by traders who exported cattle. The exitting facilities were therefore barely sufficient for the local agricultural needs of the country. In these circumstances the withdrawal of grazing facilities must be detrimental to the interests of the country, and consequently of Government, whatever the profit that the latter may derive from the reserved forest. Mr. Orr has held in his minute that the portion of each survey number left outside the reserved area was sufficient for all reasonable requirements. But the mere area is in such cases a fallacious test. The question always is whether the area outside and inside the reserves is of the same quality, and here your petitioners beg to submit that the area reserved is far superior in all respects to that unreserved, so that the mere statement and comparison of areas cannot serve as a guide to determine the grazing capacities of land. Already the condition of cattle in the country has deteriorated, and will continue to deteriorate, and agriculture will suffer and diminish to that extent. The matter is so serious that your memorialists would beg your Excellency's particular attention to it, and they feel confident that the result of any inquiry specially directed to this point will prove the truth of their allegations and justify the fears that they entertain. Your memorialists regret that while the Government of India, in their Resolution of October 1894, lay great stress upon an adequate supply of grazing ground being allowed, not only for agricultural, but for domestic cattle as well, the proceedings of the Settlement Officer in this case should have so far curtailed the area of such lands as to render the unreserved area quite insufficient for agricultural cattle. Your memorialists therefore pray that your Excellency in Council will be pleased to direct searching inquiries to be made into the allegation made by your memorialists before adopting the results of the inquiry made by the Settlement officer in the matter of grazing.

In connection with the subject of grazing, your Excellency will permit your memorialists to quote a passage from the aforesaid Resolution of the Government of India in the Forest Department, in which the Government referring to "forests which are useful chiefly as supplying fuel and fodder or grazing for local consumption," say that "these must be managed mainly in the interests of the population of the tract which supplies its forest requirements from this source. The first object to be aimed at is to preserve the wood and grass from destruction, for use must not be so exercised as to annihilate its subject, and the people must be protected against their own improvidence. The second object should be to supply the produce of the forest to the greatest advantage and convenience of the people. To these two objects all considerations of revenue should ordinarily be subordinated." And in another place in the same Resolution the Government of India insists upon the claims of agriculture being superior to those of forestry, and says that the latter must yield to the former. The object of these directions of the Government of India would be completely frustrated if lands close to villages, and in many cases intermixed with cultivated lands, are finally reserved, as they have been by the Settlement proceedings against which your Memorialists now complain.

That another source of great inconvenience and injury to your petitioners is the fact of lands adjoining cultivated lands, and situated in the heart of villages, and through which men and cattle must pass from one gavthan to another, have been reserved so that access to the village lands and intercommunication between village and village and between one part of a village and another has become difficult. Not only that but these little reserves are sure to serve as so many traps for cattle, which, as soon as they enter the reserves, would be impounded. From the situation of these reserves it would be impossible to shut out cattle from them unless they are surrounded by substantial ring-fences; and if they are kept open, your Excellency in Council can well imagine the facility with which wholesale "zulum" may be exercised on your people by the subordinates of the Forest Department in the matter of cattle trespass. It is only one step from cultivated fields and the compounds of houses in some cases, to the reserves, and such a state of things cannot fail to be a source of the greatest annoyances and harrassment to your memorialists by bringing the rayats and the subordinates of the Forest Department into close contact. Your memorialists humbly submit that it would be better for the interests of all parties concerned if waste lands surrounded by cultivated land, or which adjoin cultivated lands and house sites, should be given to the adjoining landholders on the survey tenure.

That another right which your petitioners have been exercising from time immemorial, and which has been very much restricted, is that of taking wood and leaves, grass, &c., for 'rub' and for other agricultural purposes. Without entering into the vexed question as to whether the right to "tahal" is a strict right or a privilege, your petitioners submit that in the interest of agriculture your Excellency will be pleased not to restrict a privilege (supposing it to be a new privilege) so essential to the due cultivation of land, as to have been uniformly conceded to them from ancient times. The Settlement Officer has set apart a certain area for tahal purposes, but it is certainly not enough for the purpose. It is fellacious to go by the area in such cases, as one acre of well wooded forest would be better than a larger area of a scarcely wooded tract. As it is, the area reserved is much better wooded than that left out for rab purposes, so that there is certain to be a scarcity of 'rab' materials the next season. And here your Memorialists take the opportunity to mention that they have satisfied the Settlement Officer that they have not abused their right to take 'tahal,' and have preserved the trees and not destroyed them, and that the charge of reckless destruction cannot be laid at the doors of the people of Dahanu-Umbargaon whatever the case may be elsewhere.

That another error committed by the Settlement Officer is that he has made a settlement in respect of survey numbers in respect of which no notification has been issued by Government under section 4 and 6 of the Act. The survey numbers in question are as below:—

Village.	S. No.
Talasri	522-523.
Uplat	418.
Mullao	129-132.
Ashte	93.
Raipur	119-120.
Zari	252.
Girgaon	237-246-247
Kooroonje, &c, &c.	367.

It is needless for your memorialists to submit that no land can be reserved unless a notification has been issued by Government, declaring their intention to reverse such land and inviting public and private claims over it to be adjudicated on by the Settlement Officer. It is this notification that gives the Settlement Officer any jurisdiction at all to proceed to reserve the lands. In the absence of a notification, therefore, the Settlement Officer could not deal with the aforesaid survey number, and your Memorialists therefore pray that your Excellency in Council will be pleased to correct the error.

For the reasons aforesaid your Memorialists pray that your Excellency in Council may be graciously pleased:—

(1.) To hold that the lands now declared to be reserved were not liable to be so declared under the provisions of the Indian Forest Act, and to direct that they may be restored to the class of protected forests which they have been up to the present time.

(2.) To direct that lands in the occupation of individuals, which were erroneously omitted to be entered in their khatas at the original survey, may be so entered in their "khatas" and treated as their private varkas lands, not liable to be reserved.

(3.) To rule that no adequate provision has been made for grazing and for the allowance of wood for agricultural purposes, and for the lopping of wood and grass and other materials for rab, and to direct that further inquiry may be made on the subject.

(4.) To direct that Government waste lands adjoining cultivated lands, and those surrounded by cultivated lands, should not be reserved at all, but should be given to the adjoining landholders on survey tenure.

(5) To direct that no inquiry should have been made in respect of survey numbers which have never been notified under sections 4 and 6 of the Act for reservation, and to let those numbers remain as they have hitherto been.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 28th July, 1896, as compared with the Statement of 21st July, 1896:—

LIABILITIES.	July 21. Rs.	A.	P.	July 28. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	72,00,000	0	0	72,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,25,66,475	7	4	3,04,28,230	10	8
Other Deposits, &c.	6,35,52,719	3	0	5,93,88,474	11	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	13,61,214	1	10	2,78,629	2	9
Sundries	22,25,895	7	0	22,19,799	11	6
Rs.	11,68,96,304	3	2	11,95,15,134	4	2

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	47,08,257	0	0	70,68,175	8	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	85,36,531	8	0	85,36,531	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,31,99,265	6	6	1,24,12,596	2	5
Credits do do.	1,35,83,154	14	3	1,30,80,294	7	10
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,66,40,570	2	4	2,45,64,596	9	2
Balances with other Banks	2,00,888	7	5	2,79,939	5	8
Bullion	4,523	10	5	4,525	0	9
Dead Stock	13,19,835	0	5	13,21,156	1	11
Stamps	10,444	13	0	10,732	10	9
Sundries	14,03,508	7	3	13,94,163	2	10
Cash, &c., at Head Office	2,79,23,626	5	7	2,91,91,688	0	8
Do. at Branches	1,93,65,698	8	0	2,16,50,735	10	2
Rs.	11,68,96,304	3		11,95,15,134	4	2

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 28th July, 1896:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	72,66,835	Inc.
Do. at Branches	6,04,920	Do.
Other Deposits	41,64,245	Dec.
Post Bills	10,82,585	Do.

ASSETS.	Rs.	
Bank's Investments	23,50,919	Inc.
Loans	7,86,669	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	5,02,860	do.
Mercantile Bills	20,75,974	do.
Cash at Head Office	12,68,062	Inc.
Do. at Branches	22,85,037	do.

A DISCOVERY of human remains has been made by some workmen in the employ of Messrs. Hewett and Sewell, builders and contractors of Bricklane, Cannon-street, London, who are carrying out excavating work at 52, Southwark-bridge-road, Southwark. A bricklayer, named William Roffey, whilst engaged digging on the unoccupied premises, came across upwards of 50 skulls and a large quantity of human bones. Many of the teeth in the skulls were in a thorough state of preservation, and the position of the remains clearly showed that the bodies had been piled one on top of the other in an area covering several square yards. The police were at once communicated with, and on their arrival a minute inspection of the surroundings was taken, and some of the remains submitted to Mr. Evans, the divisional surgeon, for examination. The district Coroner was also communicated with.

PURELY PERSONAL.

SEEING the unreasonable reproaches which certain Radical papers have brought from time to time against Mr. Balfour for not spending enough of his time in the House of Commons, it is worth while to call attention to the other side of the picture. Mr. Balfour not only gave up his place at the Royal Wedding in order to be present during the recent debate, but stayed in the House up to the adjournment at every sitting during which the Irish Land Bill has been discussed.

It has been the subject of general congratulation that the Royal Wedding, involving as it did such a large amount of detail, passed off without any hitch whatever. But a contemporary points out that a serious contretemps was but narrowly averted. The Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishop of Winchester, had sent their State robes to the Palace, with directions that they should be placed in the robing-room. When they went to prepare for the ceremony, the robes could not be found. Sought for high and low, nothing could be seen of them; and the Archbishop must almost have regretted that he could not call for Bell, Book, and Candle, and solmnly anathematise some one. But the Master of the Household, joining in the search, happily found them, just in time for the service. What would have happened otherwise passes contemplation.

The death of M. Eugene Spuller, Gambetta's chief henchman, recalls a lively period of French politics. It was when practising at the bar that he became intimate with Gambetta, then one of the most prominent of the young Republican party. A little later he threw up the practice of the law, and took to journalism. After some years he joined Gambetta in founding the "Revue Politique." He was with Gambetta when the latter left Paris in a balloon during the siege, and served under him till the end of the war. When peace was daclared he became editor of the Republique Française."

On Gambetta becoming Premier, Spuller received a post in the Foreign Office, and afterwards became Vice-President of the Council. Later he came still more to the front as Minister under Tirard, and as the opponent of Boulanger. In 1894 he was Minister of Education in the Casimir-Perier Cabinet. On the fall of Dupuy he had been invited to form a Cabinet, but he induced M. Casimir-Perier to accept a second Premiership. By his death France loses an able statesman of unimpeachable integrity.

The Hon. Eric Barrington, who, it is said, will succeed the late Sir Percy Anderson as Assistant Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office, is a young man with a future. He is a younger brother of the present Lord Barrington. The late Lord, who was for a time M. P. for Eye, was for many years Lord Beaconsfield's trusted adviser, and a man of great influence in the party. The new Assistant Under-Secretary has also other useful family connections. He is brother-in law to the Archbishop of York and to Mr. Balfour of Newton Don, as well as son-in-law of Mr. H. J. L. Graham, who has been Clerk of the Parliaments since 1885.

Captain Foster, who won the Silver Medal in the Second stage of the Queen's contest, at Bisley, under exciting, if not sensational, circumstances, is a well-known shot. He is one of the School Board teachers, and has also made some mark in the domain of literature; but it is as a Volunteer he has made his chief reputation. He has been eight times in the final stage of the Queen's, including six out of the seven times that it has been fired at Bisley, and has also figured with distinction in other competitions.

Dr. Appleby Stephenson, writing from Nottingham, says:—"It is of interest, I think, and certainly is not generally known, that the late Mr. 'Charles Dickens, jun," had a second name. When presented to be christened and named 'Charles,' his father said to the clergyman, 'name him' "Charles Boz," which was accordingly done. This fact was related to me by Mr. 'Charles Dickens, jun,' when he stayed with me in Nottingham." Although the late Mr. Dickens inherited his father's love for the drama, he did not often act; but some few years ago he appeared in the not very important part of the Foreman of the Jury in the Trial Scene from "Pickwick," which was given at a matinee at the Gaiety in aid of a member of the theatrical profession. As is not unusual, the programme was made up of extracts from different plays, and the actors who were taking part in the trial had had to attend a rehearsal before the matinee began, so that they were practically in the theatre nearly the whole of the day. As time wore on, Mr. Dickens, who had then a good deal of editorial work on hand, became more and more tired and a anxious to get away, and at last he turned to a group of professional actors including Mr. Righton, Mr. Terriss, Mr. Gilbert Earquhar, and the late Arthur Cecil, and said, in a tone of comic weariness and ennui, "That's the worst of this acting business; it does take up such a heap of time, doesn't it?" The "doesn't it" was exquisitely humorous. Mr. Cecil was the Judge; Mr. Righton Mr. Pickwick; Mr. Terriss, Mr. Tupman; and Miss, Nelly Farren, Sam Weller, on this occasion.

The following pathetic advertisement appears in a Scottish contemporary:—The person who took a black Gladstone bag, directed to Lord Blythswood, from the Central Station, Glasgow, on Monday, the 13th July at 10 30 p.m., is repuested to send the laboratory notes which were in the bag to Lord Blythswood at 150, W. Regent-street, Glasgow; as they, at least, can be of no use to anyone but the owner." It would seem that Lord Blythswood, as a man of science, is very unfortunate. The loss of his Gladstone bag is not the only thing that has come between him and immortality. A few years ago he was unexpectedly summoned to London, with the result that he had to abandon an experiment which, he now believes, would have made him the discoverer of the Rontgen rays.

Mr. Justice Grantham's complaint at the recent Nottiningham Assizes as to his official lodgings, in the vicinity of which he declared that "the most frightful rows" occurred at midnight, recalls to mind the similar though much more severe strictures which were passed by Mr. Justice Hawkins upon the residence provided for him at Norwich some years ago. On that occasion a house known as Eaton Hall, situated about two miles from the city, was taken for his lordship's accommodation; but when the learned judge appeared on the the bench next morning he roundly denounced the responsible officials. He declared that the house was utterly devoid of all comfort, that it was redolent throughout of paint and putty, that his slumbers had been rudely disturbed by a mysterious noise resembling nothing so much as the tapping of an undertaker's hammer, and that the whole place was only fit for the reception of an Arctic fox or a Polar bear.

Mr. Wools Sampson, one of the two Reform prisoners who still refuse to sign any petition for release is a colonist of varied experience. During the Bœr war of 1881 Mr. Sampson fought with the British troops, and the story is told of how he and old Botha, a well-known Boer, potted away at each other. Sampson thought he had hit Botha, and raised his head above his stone, when a bullet ploughed his neck. Botha, elated, exclaimed, behind his stone, "Mij man's dood!" and also exposed himself, only to receive another shot. Sampson thought, "That time I had him!" and raised himself slightly, but a bullet grazed him on the side, and he dropped. Both are made sure he had now shot his man, and jumped up—only to be laid low again. Many a time since then these two have had a friendly chat about this encounter. Mr. Botha lately expressed a wish to see his old enemy at liberty, as he considers Sampson "een extra dappere kerel!"—"an extra clever chap!"

The Rev. Mark Guy Pearse, the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes's colleague at the West London Mission has been touring in South Africa, and when at Pretoria called at the President's house. "I felt it a duty and a pleasure" (writes Mr. Pearse in the "Methodist Times") "to avail myself of an opportunity of conveying to his Honour as earnestly as I could my sense of his clemency in dealing with the prisoners. The President was busied with a prolonged sitting of the Executive; but I sat with Mrs. Kruger for half-an-hour and had a delightful talk. She told me that the President would like to see me at seven in the morning and that was the only time he was free. He gets up at five o'clock, and has his household together for prayer daly at half-past five. Whatever may be the influences that surround and the corruptions that are inseparable from the concessions, I believe he is a man who seeks thoroughly to do his duty in the fear of God, and I came away feeling that his wife was a grand old mother in Israel that would have made at home as fine an old Methodist as one could wish to see."

"CURES for consumption" are apt to leave the bacillus thriving while they undermine the general health of the patient but the latest—the application of the Rontgen rays—has at least the merit of being harmless, if it is not efficacious. A Mr. Stottner writes to the *Standard* calling attention, among other things, to some experiments by a Dr. Lortet, of Lyons:—"Dr. Lortet, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of Lyons, inoculated six guinea-pigs with tubercular poison. Three of these which were exposed to the effect of Rontgen's rays, remained perfectly healthy, while the other three not subjected to these rays rapidly developed signs of phthisis and died. He draws the conclusion that the bacillus of consumption—which, to the sorrow of our race, thrives enormously in the dark—is greatly disturbed and even killed by these invisible rays, which penetrate through a wall as easily as through the thorax." Rontgen ray baths are likely to become quite a popular remedy, for other physicians suggest that they are also good for eczema.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, August 13.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr W T Morison, I C S, relinquished charge of the office of Administrator of the Porbandar State on the 31st July 1896, after office hours.

Major G B O'Donnell and Mr M H W Hayward, I C S, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judicial Asst to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, on the 4th Aug 1896, after office hours.

Lieut Cols L L Fenton and C W H Sealy respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Political Agent Kathiawar, in the forenoon of the 3rd Aug 1896.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut C F Harold, 27th Bo Infy, to act as Second in Command, Kolhapur Infy Corps and ex-officio Asst to the Political Agent, Kolhapur.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence on leave of Mr W L B Souter or pending further orders:—Mr R P Lambert, Dist Supdt of Police in the Panch Mahals Dist to be Supdt of Agency Police Kathiawar; and Mr C H Longley to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Panch Mahals Dist.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to authorize Azam Ardeshir Fardunji Dabal, acting Extra Head Karkun, taluka Anand in the dist of Kaira, to exercise within that taluka the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

Azam Thadhomal Hazarimal, acting Head Munshi, taluka Umarkot in the dist of Thar and Parkar, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882 to be a Magte of the third class in that dist.

Azam Narayan Manohar Date, Head Karkun, taluka Indapur in the dist of Poona, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that dist and is invested with additional powers, specified.

Mr T D Fry, I C S, assumed charge of the office of Joint Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, on the 22nd ultimo, in the forenoon.

Rao Saheb Madhavlal Javerilal Yajnik and Rao Saheb Venkatrao Pandurang Deshpande respectively delivered over and received charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Yeola in the Nasik Dist on the 13th July 1896, in the forenoon.

Rao Saheb Madhavlal Javerilal Yajnik assumed charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Courts of Rahimatpur and Khatav in the Satara Dist on the 18th ultimo, in the forenoon.

Messrs J R Tregear and R E Acklom respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Asst Inspr-Genl of Police, Bombay Baroda and Central India and Rajputana-Malwa Railways, on the 18th ultimo, in the forenoon.

Rai Bahadur Kishori Lal and Mr J R Tregear respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Asst Supt of Police, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, on the 20th ultimo, in the afternoon.

Mr W A Dubois and Rai Bahadur Kishori Lal respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of a Asst Supt of Police, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, on the 22nd July 1896, in the forenoon.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointments made by the Hon the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay during the absence of Sir J W Orr on leave or pending further orders:—Mr L N Banaji, Barrister-at-Law, Head Asst to the Prothonotary and Commissioner for taking Affidavits, to act as Prothonotary and Registrar, Original Jurisdiction; and Mr T K Anderson, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Head Asst to the Prothonotary and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to authorize Azam Sadashiv Anant Chhatre, Mahalkari, petha Hukeri in the district of Belgaum, to exercise within that petha the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Hon the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, of Mr E B Raikes, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Clerk of the Crown during the absence on leave of Mr M H Starling, Barrister-at-Law, or pending further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to authorize Azam Moreshwar Keshao Kanekar second class Magte of Bandra in the district of Thana, to exercise within the limits of Bandra the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

Mr J H DuBoulay, I C S, is appointed under Sect 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte or the first Class in the district of Thana, and invested under S. ct 37 of the Code with additional powers, specified.

Khan Bahadur Hormasji Dadabhoy and Rao Bahadur Krishnamukhram Atmaram Mehta respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Fourth Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, on the 6th Aug 1896, in the afternoon.

Khan Bahadur Cursetji Manekji Cursetji and Khan Bahadur Hormasji Dadabhoy respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Third Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, on the 6th Aug 1896, in the afternoon.

Azam Satramdas valad Sakhawatrai, Head Munshi, taluka Jacobabad in the district of Upper Sind Frontier, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the second class in that district.

Mr C M Baker, I C S, Asst Collr in the district of Karachi, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be Magte of the second class in that district.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Ardesar Nasarvanji Master, L C E, Extra Asst Conr of Forests, third grade, held charge of the Divisional Forest Office, East Thana, from 10th April to 6th May 1896, both days inclusive.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Jivanlal Pranjivan Lakhia to act as Dist Depy Collr, Kaira, during the absence of Khan Bahadur Bamanji Edalji Modi or pending further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg Major J P Barry, M B, acting Supt, Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 1st of Sept 1896.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sec 20 of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1891, the Govr in Council is pleased to nominate the following gentlemen to be Members of the Board of Examiners in Bombay, in addition to those nominated in Govt Notification No. 1033, dated 3rd March 1896:— Messrs C Anderson and R H Whitburn.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr A W Shepard, Asst Engr 2nd grade, passed on the 13th July 1896 the Departmental Examination in Sindhi according to the standard laid down in para. 29, Chapter II, of the P W D Code, Vol. I.

Mr J L Morres, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, passed on the 3rd Aug 1896 the Departmental Examination in Marathi according to the standard laid down in para. 29, Chapter II, of the P W D Code Vol I.

Mr P J Corbet, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is temporarily transferred from the Indus Left Bank to the Indus Right Bank Division, and is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr, Begari Canals, during the absence of Mr H V R Kemball on privilege leave or until further orders.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Appellate Side.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr Dhondo Sadashiv Kale a Sanad authorising him to practise as a Pleader in the Court or Courts of the Sholapur-Bijapur Dist as the Dist Judge may assign to him.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr Vithal Moreshwar Bedekar a Sanad authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in the Court or Courts of the Ratnagiri Dist as the Dist Judge may assign to him.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Narayan Hari Gokhale has been appointed under Sec 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act) to act as Clerk of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Mahad in the Thana Dist during the absence of Mr Ganesh Raghunath Ketkar on leave from the 21st July 1896 or until further orders.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

Mr J P Orr, I C S, delivered over and Mr J A McIver received charge of the office of the Forest Settlement Officer, Thana, on the 16th ultimo, in the afternoon.

Rao Bahadur Maniklal Haribhai delivered over and Rao Bahadur Maneklal Gokaldas received charge of the office of the Depy Asst Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, in charge Mehwas Estates, on the 29th ultimo, in the forenoon.

Rao Saheb Lallubhai Kalidas, acting Mamlatdar of Chorasi, is appointed to be sub pro tem fourth grade Mamlatdar, with effect from 10th ultimo, vice Rao Saheb Bulakhidas Bapuji, appointed to audit the Agency accounts.

The following reversions and transfer of Mamlatdars are ordered in consequence of the reversion of Rao Saheb Manishankar Lajashankar Dixit from the Sunth State:—Rao Saheb Bhailal Purshotam Shah to be fourth grade Mamlatdar; Rao Saheb Parashram Balkrishna Taskar, fourth grade Mamlatdar, to revert to his original appointment of Head Karkun in the Thana District; and Rao Saheb Naranji Kuvarji Mehta, on relief at Vatar by Rao Saheb Manishanker Lajashankar Dixit, is appointed Mamlatdar of Vada.

Rao Bahadur Varajlal Purshotamrai delivered over and Mr Dayashanker Balvantrai received charge of the office of the Native Asst to the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, on the 17th ultimo, in the afternoon.

Rao Bahadur Jivanlal Pranjivan Lakhia delivered over and Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Kirparam received charge of the office of Huzur Account Officer, Surat, on the 4th Aug 1896, in the afternoon.

Central Division.

Messrs H Pogson and G W Hatch respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Asst Supt of Police, Khandesh, E D, on the 23rd ultimo, in the afternoon.

Mr Vishwanath Ganesh Kardile, Head Karkun of taluka Nasik in the Nasik Dist, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of taluka Naudgaon in the same district during the absence of Rao Saheb Pandurang Waman Rasal on three months' privilege leave from 5th inst.

Azam Shriniat Sadashiv, General Duty Circle Inspr, Nasik Dist, acted as Dist Inspr of Land Records and Agriculture in the same District from the 27th Jan 1896 to the 2nd Feb following, both days inclusive, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr Ganesh Balwant Jagde.

Mr Mahadev Vinayak Kolatkar, Depy Accountant in the Satara Collector's office, was sub pro tem third grade Head Accountant in the same office from 16th May to 26th July 1896, both days inclusive, being the period intervening between the death of Rao Saheb P N Deshpande and the arrival of Rao Saheb Ramchandra Krishna Fulmamdikar.

Capt R D Broome and Lieut P C Searle respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Cant Magte, Malegaon, on the 4th inst, in the afternoon.

Messrs A H A Simcox and J K N Kabraji respectively delivered over and received charge of the Yeola Taluka in the Nasik Dist on 1st inst, in the forenoon.

Southern Division.

Rao Bahadur Vishnu Raghunath Kelkar and Mr L C Swifte, I C S, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Asst Collr, N D Ratnagiri on the 24th ultimo, in the forenoon. Mr H O W G Brooke, I C S, and Rao Bahadur G P Thakar respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Dist Depy Collr, Kolaba, on the 28th ultimo in the forenoon.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY NOTIFICATIONS.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.

The Syndicate have appointed the Rev R Scott, M A, to deliver these Lectures for 1896-97 on the following subject:—"English viewed in connection with Anglo-Saxon and its other Sources."

THE MANOCKJI LIMJEE GOLD MEDAL.

The following subject has been selected by the Syndicate for competitive Essays in English for the above Medal in 1897:—"The causes of the rise of the British power in India and of the overthrow of the Native Sovereignties."

THE KARSANDAS MULJI PRIZE.

The following subject has been selected by the Syndicate for competitive Essays for the above Prize in 1897:—"The Differences between the East and West in habits of thought and character and in institutions."

THE DOSABHOY HORMASJEE CAMA PRIZE.

The following subject has been selected by the Syndicate for competitive Essays for the above Prize in 1897:—"Infant mortality in Bombay; its Causes and Prevention."

THE SIR GEORGE LE-GRAND JACOB PRIZE.

The following subject has been selected by the Syndicate Essays for the above Price in 1897:—"The Advantages conferred by the Press on the Indian people."

THE ASHBURNER PRIZE.

The following subjects have been selected by the Syndicate for competitive Essays for the above Prize in 1897 and 1898:—For 1897—"The development of Paper Manufacture in India." For 1898—"To what extent and in what way is it the duty of a University to encourage Scientific Agriculture."

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Espl'ade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered ..	79 77	77 58	83 42	75 13
Thursday, August 13.....	0 20	0 70	0 60	1 38
Total..	79 97	78 28	84 2	76 51
Total fall to Aug. 13, 1895.	55 4	47 22	47 59	48 4
Total fall to Aug. 13, 1891.	63 83	51 13	51 98	45 57

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m. at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

MATHERAN.

	In. ct.
Previously registered....................	231 93
August 11th	5 5
Total......	237 3

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSSDAY, THE 13TH OF AUGUST, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samli shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June, to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date
Delhi	29·513	W	2	93·7	81·5	77	..	20·60	+2·96
Agra	29·542	NW	4	93·0	79·7	87	...	10·26	—7·16
Cawnpore	29·560	C	2	86·3	77·6	95	0·36	9·64	...
Allahabad	29·531	NNE	2	94·6	78·3	87	0·51	15·81	—6·42
Jhansi	29·566	C	1	88·1	77·2	87	..	27·97	+4·40
Jacobabad	29·478	S	5	105·4	85·5	70	...	1·85	—0·51
Karachi	29·535	WSW	11	89·3	80·0	87	...	9·67	+4·76
Jeypore	29·584	NNE	3	92·1	76·9	89	0·10	9·57	—6·38
Ajmere	29·591	W	9	88·4	76·6	87	...	22·36	+9·48
Deesa	29·6:7	WSW	9	84·6	75·0	88	..	20·11	+3·12
Ahmedabad	29·615	WSW	2	89 2	87·1	90	1·36	23 46	...
Bhuj	29·566	SW	13	85·9	74·9	82	0·04	16·73	+6·65
Rajkot	29·617	SW	11	86·9	74·7	84	0·05	31·07	+10·43
Veraval	29·621	W	13	82·0	77·3	89	0·16	15·87	...
Neemuch	29·618	W	10	84·8	73·6	84	0·03	24·70	+6·77
Indore	29·625	W	6	80·8	72·6	88	...	21·56	+2·54
Saugor	29·570	Calm	5	79·2	74·1	95	0·07	28·73	+0·57
Jubulpore	29·573	WNW	2	85·9	74·6	97	2·25	54·44	+16·66
Hoshangabad	29·604	SW	5	81·8	74·6	95	4·00	36·31	+2·80
Khandwa	29·646	WNW	9	79·2	74·6	95	0·23	29·03	+11·37
Raipur	29·5:1	Calm	5	86·8	76·1	94	0·24	45·67	+14·45
Nagpur	29·641	W	15	85 7	73·6	95	5·02	41·59	+13·91
Amraoti	29·634	W	11	81·1	72·3	97	0·32	24·33	+4·45
Akola	29·643	WNW	11	82·0	73·7	90	0·04	23·71	+3·82
Surat	29·636	SW	L	85·0	78·6	87	0·25	38·61	+6·93
Malegaon	29·672	WSW	8	83·4	72·1	86	0·03	22·23	+11·41
Bombay	29·698	W	16	82·2	76·0	90	0·69	76·48	+24·79
Poona	29·709	WSW	14	77·1	69·9	88	0·11	22·68	+9·45
Ahmednagar	29·696	WSW	11	80·8	70·4	88	...	14·26	...
Aurangabad	29·692	W	5	80·4	69·7	89	...	23·21	..
Sholapur	29·725	W	12	83·2	71·0	88	0·03	9·01	—2·66
Ratnagiri	29·758	WSW	9	82·0	74·4	95	1·48	55·00	—23·18
Belgaum	29·754	W	22	74·2	66·8	95	0·76	49·31	+21·47
Goa	29·764	W	18	78·0	73·4	91	1·78	57·48	...
Karwar	29·772	NW	4	78·2	73·5	92	2 23	81·86	—3·05
Mangalore	29·835	WNW	2	76·8	71·4	83	4·05	99 61	+19·32
Calicut	29·862	C	6	78·3	72·5	94	2·28	82·07	+11·39
Cochin	29·874	C	L	80·7	72·2	90	1·18	70·78	+14·50
Bangalore	29·836	WSW	12	80·2	65·3	95	0·39	6·03	—4·26
Secunderabad	29·665	W	15	81·1	69·4	83	0·65	15·10	+0·27
Masulipatam	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...
Bellary	29·757	W	10	88·2	73·2	68	...	2·08	—2·63
Cuddapah	29·744	W	G	88·0	72·7	86	1·83	10 22	—0·57
Madras	29·762	SW	5	89·[illegible]	75·5	89	0·43	7·41	—0·44
Coimbatore	29·834	W	5	83·4	69·8	97	0·27	7·92	+4·71
Trichinopoly	29·798	W	8	97·1	78·3	63	..	0·79	—3·83
Negapatam	29·804	SW	7	93·0	75·9	78	0·25	3·08	—2·68
Colombo	29·864	SW	11	85·0	79·0	82	...	12·57	—1·97
Aden	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall:—J J H=0·58 (80·79); G T H=0·70 (78·28); St G H=0·77 (82·11); C P=0·69 (76·48).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Amraoti and Madras, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the Indus Valley, and highest in Ceylon and on and off the Malabar Coast. Gradients are steep. Winds are north-easterly at Allahabad and Jeypore, southerly at Jacobabad, and south-westerly to north-westerly at most other places. The force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Secunderabad, 16 at Nagpur, 14 at Veraval, and 12 at Rajkot and Admednagar. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the mean of the season at Allahabad, and the minimum 4° in excess at Jacobabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 60° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are small, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Nagpur (5·02"), Mangalore (4·05"), Hoshangabad (4·00"), Calicut (2·28"), Jubbulpore (2·25") and Karwar (2·23"), between one and two inches at Ahmedabad, Ratnagiri, Goa, Cochin, and Cuddapah, and light to moderate showers at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Veraval, Khandwa, Raipur, Amraoti, Surat, Bombay, Belgaum, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Madras, Coimbatore and Negapatam. The abnormal chart indicates the existence of a depression to the east-south-eastwards of Raipur, where the weather is unsettled. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is one and half times steeper than usual, and more or less heavy rain is probable. Between Karwar and Bombay it is fairly normal, and conditions are very favouroble for rain. In all other districts except Sind and the Punjab the pressure and other conditions promise rain.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 12th August, 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.................. inches	29·693
Temperature of the Air.......................degrees	78·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·7
Dew Point	74·9
Relative humidity of Air	·902
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)......	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)......................degrees	82·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)............	75·4
General Directions of wind*	W, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ....miles	389
Fall of Rain..	1·38
Total fall during month	11·79
year	76·51
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 13th Aug.........	0·23

From midnight to midnight.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 13.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Amoor route right.

Moulmein route to Siam right.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius at noon on Saturday the 15th instant.

Sore Throats

"You cannot use a better gargle than CONDY."
Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D.

"The Throat should be gargled with diluted CONDY."
Sir George Johnson, M.D.

Condy's Fluid

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Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.

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NOTICES.

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If so, take Warner's Safe Cure, which never fails to promptly relieve these symptoms.

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Sure signs that the Liver is inactive.

Then use Warner's Safe Cure, which is a powerful Liver Invigorator and Sure Cure for these ailments.

2/9 & 4/6 per bottle of Chemists & Dealers.

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Ayer's Hair Vigor



RESTORES COLOR,

PROMOTES

Luxuriant Growth,

Keeps the scalp cool, moist, healthy, and free from dandruff. It is the best dressing in the world, and is perfectly harmless. Those desiring to retain the youthful appearance of the hair to an advanced period of life should use

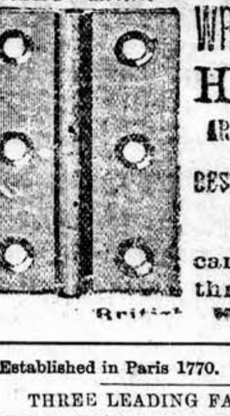
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Gold Medals at the World's Great Expositions.

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In Packets and Tins.

Grand flavour, delicate aroma."
"Dietetic, sustaining properties."—Vide *Analysts*

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½ lb. Packets. (Yellow Wrappers.)

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Large and Small Boxes. A delicious eating Chocolate.

CHOCOLATE HORSESHOES (Registered

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HIGH LIFE BONBONS,

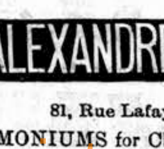
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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers. and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

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Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those woods (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18627, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

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Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.



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Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

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BROWN'S FOUR CROWN
RED SEAL BRAND
OLD SCOTCH WHISKY
same as supplied to
H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES.



This is the cream of Specially Selected Old Scotch Whiskies, being soft, potent and rich in bouquet; it is of perfect purity, free from all fusel oils, and from its age and incomparable quality it continues to be THE MOST POPULAR BRAND in the country.

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For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
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For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
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Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
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THE BEST "REFRESHER" IN INDIA.



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BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS,
For Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago. Claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic medicines. They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure. Their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.
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Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.
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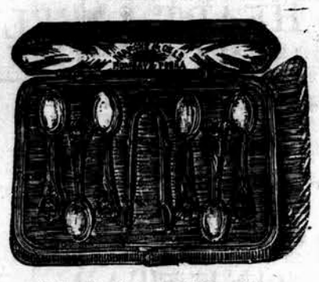
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Do. do. small size... „ 36.
Do. do. enamelled.. „ 72.



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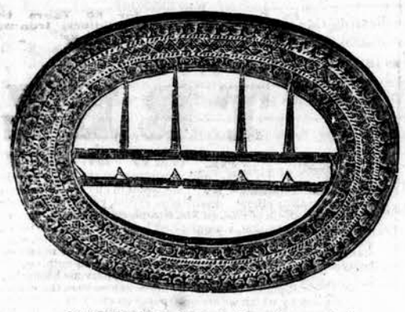
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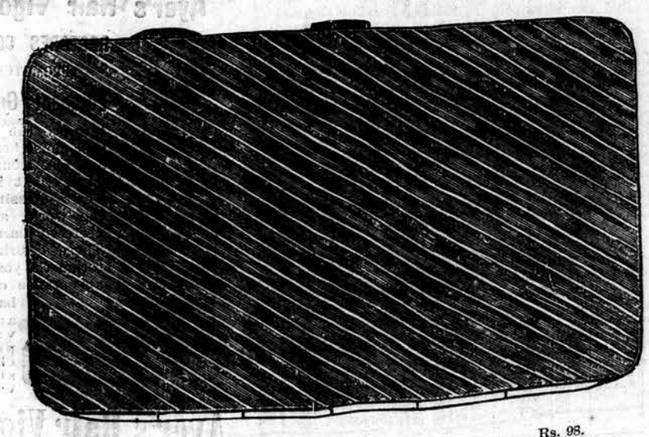
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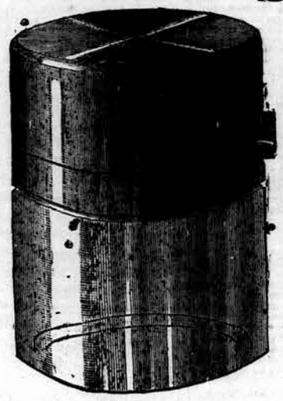
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„ „ „ „ „ „ 5 „ ..... „ 70.



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Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

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It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

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DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.



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The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.



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SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
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HUNTLY BOTTLING STORES GLASGOW.
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The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

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The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability.
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Each genuine CORSET is marked "THOMSON'S GLOVE-FITTING," and bears our Trade Mark, the Crown.
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ATKINSON'S "WHITE ROSE."
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"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and it appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

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Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.